



Vladimir Matskevich

Heavy Industry Grew Faster

Consumer Goods' Production Fell Short of '72 Soviet Goal

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Feb. 4 (NYT).—The final economic statistics for 1972 show that the Soviet leadership was unable to keep its promise to the average citizen to expand consumer production faster than basic heavy industry.

When the current five-year plan was announced in 1971, it was ballyhooed by the Soviet press as the first to project a faster growth for the consumer sector than for heavy industry. Leonid

I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, spoke of "satisfying the market with consumer goods."

But in 1972, according to figures published last week by Izvestia, the government newspaper, it was the consumer sector—light industry, the food industry and agriculture—that fell short while the heavy and basic industries of power, "Group A" achieved their goals.

Output of such key consumer items as milk, sugar, cooking oil, shoes and washing machines was actually lower in 1972 than in 1971. The volume of ready-made clothes inched upward by 2 percent or less.

Overall, light industry showed a growth of 2 percent and the food industry a rise of only two-tenths of 1 percent while agriculture, hit hard by unusually bad weather, showed a decline.

By contrast, such basic fields as the gas, machine-tool and chemical industries registered growth rates of 10 percent, power and electrical energy, 8 percent, and automation and control systems, 18 percent. One bright spot for consumers was a 14 percent jump in the auto industry.

Minister Dismissed

So serious were the farming setbacks in 1972 that Vladimir V. Matskevich, the agriculture minister, was dismissed yesterday and Dmitri S. Polyansky, the Politburo's overlord for the agricultural sector, was made the minister.

For Mr. Polyansky, it was a step down from being a first deputy premier but put a high-ranking member of the Politburo in direct operational control of the Agriculture Ministry in an apparent effort to bring Soviet food production out of the doldrums, underscoring how serious the top leadership considers the farm crisis.

Overall, the basic industries of Group A met the projected goal of a 6.8 percent growth rate, but the consumer industries, excluding agriculture, went up 1 percent. The goal had been 7.1 percent.

Moreover, the 1972 results show a slowdown in increases in salaries and wages paid the ordinary citizen. The plan called for an average 5.2 percent increase but the actual increase was only 3.4 percent for 34 million people.

Izvestia reported that with the increase, the average monthly earnings of factory and office workers rose to 130.3 rubles a month, or \$197.66, the consumer continued.

"The Western diplomat observed, 'You cannot pick up a newspaper without reading some article about service or increasing salaries or consumer goods somewhere. But the real emphasis is going to Group A—energy, machine building, steel, heavy power, transport, engineering and the like.'"

Soviet planners have already announced a shift in the original plan's priorities for 1973 from the consumer sector to heavy industry. The revised 1973 plan calls for 6.3 percent growth in heavy industry and only 4.5 percent in the consumer sector.

Some Categories Up

Consumers also benefited from marked rises in the production of refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, tableware and furniture, but there was little change in the production of television sets and radios, bicycles and motorcycles.

One result of the low grain harvest of 168 million metric tons that attracted the attention of Western specialists was a reported cutback in the national herd of pigs from 71.4 million to 66.5 million, as of Jan. 1.

Foreign specialists suggested that animals were either dying from lack of fodder or being slaughtered prematurely.

Other livestock herds showed some gains despite the poor harvest, but foreign specialists said that they did not expect a livestock slaughter comparable to that of 1963-64 after a very poor grain harvest.

Soviet agricultural planners have projected increases in livestock herds as an important means of increasing the protein component of the Soviet diet—primarily by increasing the supply of meat and eggs. Hence, major efforts are being made to prevent the premature slaughter of livestock.

There was an increase in the output of eggs in 1972.

Another problem area highlighted by the 1972 statistics was labor productivity, where the increase also fell short of goals. The plan called for a 6.1 percent increase, and 5.2 percent was achieved.



TET IN SAIGON—Men, women and children praying during pilgrimage to temple Saturday.

Inspection Teams to Deploy Today

Two Truce Groups Hold 'Constructive' Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

military commission sent out its teams first.

The Poles and Hungarians wanted to wait to begin the monitoring of the cease-fire until the Viet Cong and North Vietnamese on the military commission showed they were ready, some ICOS officials believed.

But the Canadians and the Indonesians in the last two days pushed hard for some action by the ICOS, Canadian and Indonesian officials said, for fear that the Joint Military Commission may still take a long time to organize itself.

The Communist delegates appeared more at ease and better adjusted to the new situation than did the South Vietnamese. When the delegates came out of the villa, the chief North Vietnamese representative, Maj. Gen. Le Quang Hoa, smiled and waved, but the South Vietnamese delegate, Lt. Gen. Ngo Dzu, looked tense and said nothing.

The top American representative, Maj. Gen. Gilbert Woodward, also looked on impassively.

'Impressed, Surprised'

Mr. Gauvin said that he had been "really impressed, happily surprised," by the friendly atmosphere of the meeting.

"They talked to each other, they mingled, it was really very comforting," said Mr. Gauvin, who has been acting as the informal chairman of the ICOS.

He added that the military commission delegates had left him with the impression that they would begin to send out their own seven regional cease-fire inspection teams "in the next few days."

But Mr. Gauvin was unclear on whether the ICOS regional teams would be able to monitor cease-fire violations by themselves before the military commission teams are also in place.

"It will be difficult," Mr. Gauvin explained, for the ICOS teams to operate by themselves. "But we can certainly investigate certain violations if they are reported to us."

Vague Articles

Diplomats familiar with the Paris agreement say that it appeared that the articles on the duties of the military commission and the international commission had been deliberately left vague as to which commission must act first. It was done, the diplomats said, so that if one commission became embroiled in disputes, the other would not be prevented from acting.

Signs of Trouble

Despite Mr. Gauvin's optimism, however, there were still signs that the military commission was having trouble getting organized. Two hundred forty-four more North Vietnamese members of the military commission, who arrived today on six U.S. Air Force C-130

transport planes from Hanoi, were prevented from debarking for several hours when they refused to fill out South Vietnamese immigration forms.

Three planeloads of Communist delegates had to spend the night on board their aircraft, but by the morning, some ICOS officials said that a compromise had been worked out.

allowing the Communists to get off without having to fill in the entire form. It was unclear, even to U.S. officials, why today's incident occurred since the compromise already had been agreed to.

Some officials speculated that the South Vietnamese police were simply trying to make life uncomfortable for the Communists.

Kissinger Will Visit Peking For 5 Days After Hanoi Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

about every six months. Mr. Kissinger's presence in Hanoi made the trip to Peking at this time opportune, the official said.

Administration officials said a week ago that the relatively slow pace of progress in Chinese-American relations in the last year was due in great measure to the continued war in Vietnam. They said that they expected that with the war removed as an issue progress in relations would be accelerated.

They said, however, that they doubted that diplomatic relations would be established as long as Washington continued to recognize the Chinese Nationalist government on Taiwan.

Mr. Kissinger has said the United States hoped that in the postwar situation China and the Soviet Union would exercise restraint in the shipment of military goods to North Vietnam.

This subject, however, is viewed as a very sensitive one, and it is not known whether Mr. Kissinger will seek any formal commitment from the Chinese in return for an American pledge on American military aid to the area.

In bilateral relations, governmental and nongovernmental organizations here have sought a broader exchange program with the Chinese. They have proposed exchanges patterned on American experience with the Soviet Union.

So far, however, the Chinese have not permitted American exchanges by performing arts groups or students to take place. They have also balked at permitting American news organizations opening permanent bureaus in Peking.

It is assumed by officials that signs of improved relations will become evident first in such exchanges.

This will be Mr. Kissinger's fifth reported trip to China. His first, carried out in secrecy, took place in July, 1971, and set the stage for Mr. Nixon's visit last February. Mr. Kissinger also went to Peking in October, 1971, to lay the groundwork for the February visit, on which he accompanied the President.

In June, he went to China for five days for talks on a range of subjects. The communiqué issued at the end of Mr. Nixon's visit called for such periodic meetings.

Similar Statement

The official announcement of his new visit was made here and in Peking. It was almost word-for-word the same as the announcement that preceded the June trip. It said:

"In accordance with the United States and the People's Republic of China joint communiqué of February 1972, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, assistant to the President for national security affairs, will visit the People's Republic of China from Feb. 15 to 19, 1973, for concrete consultations with Chinese leaders to further the normalization of relations between the People's Republic of China and the United States and continue to exchange views on issues of common interest."

Officials discouraged speculation that while in Peking Mr. Kissinger might meet with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former chief of state of Cambodia, who lives in exile in China. Prince Sihanouk earlier had asked for a meeting with Mr. Kissinger to discuss a cease-fire in Cambodia, but officials said there were no plans for such a meeting.

Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, commander of the U.S. Military Assistance Command-Vietnam, is presently the senior American military officer in Saigon and has filled the role of defense attaché along with his other duties.

Gen. Murray, 54, will serve as the defense attaché in the American Embassy in Saigon, a spokesman said.

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Rebel Leader Is Optimistic About Cease-Fire for Laos

By Malcolm W. Browne

VIENTIANE, Laos, Feb. 4 (NYT).—A high leader of the Communist-led Pathet Lao arrived here last night from Hanoi and said that he hoped a Laotian cease-fire would be concluded quickly.

The leader, Phoumi Vongvichit, said he planned to ask for an immediate meeting with Prince Souvanna Phouma, the Laotian premier.

Mr. Phoumi, who arrived a few hours after the departure of Vice-President Agnew, made it clear that he would remain in Vientiane to conclude an agreement, and that he had full powers.

Laughing and joking with Asian Communists and diplomats as well as newsmen as he stepped off the Soviet plane, he brought him here, Mr. Phoumi read a restrained and hopeful speech, devoid of any of the usual denunciations of the Vietnamese government and the American presence in Indochina.

He told diplomats that he had brought several letters from the Pathet Lao capital of Sam Neua for Prince Souvanna. These presumably include a communication from Prince Souvanna, the premier's half brother, who is the nominal head of the Pathet Lao.

Two Princes May Meet

It seems likely, if talks go well, that a meeting between the two princes will be arranged. However, Mr. Phoumi, as secretary-general of the political party of the Pathet Lao, could conclude a cease-fire himself.

With Mr. Phoumi on the flight to Vientiane was Sgt. Petray, permanent head of the Pathet Lao delegation in Vientiane.

Mr. Agnew spent five hours here. He conferred with local American officials and had lunch with Prince Souvanna.

His meetings were closed and Mr. Agnew did not meet newsmen.

In a statement issued for him by the American Embassy, Mr. Agnew expressed hope that a cease-fire would be reached in Laos soon, and said:

"We shall maintain our respect and support for Lao independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and neutrality as set forth in the Geneva agreements of 1962."

Mr. Agnew also said he had discussed the role of postwar economic aid to Laos.

Despite the optimistic tenor of conversations by high officials yesterday, many problems remain to be solved before the conclusion of a peace or even a cease-fire.

Essentially, all parties concerned now appear to be considering a settlement along lines of the agreement of 1962, which provided for unification of the country under a coalition government.

Those officials and diplomats here who express privately any degree of confidence in a forthcoming agreement concede that it will depend more than ever on the goodwill of all concerned, as such goodwill has not prevailed in the 19 years of Laotian independence from France.

Bombing Raids

HONOLULU, Feb. 4 (UPI).—American warplanes, including B-52s, attacked Communist positions in Laos yesterday for the sixth consecutive day, the commander in chief of U.S. Pacific Forces said.

The bombing raids were conducted at the request of the Royal Laotian government, according to a spokesman for Admiral Gaylor.

Agnew Visits Singapore on Tour of Asia

SINGAPORE, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Vice-President Agnew arrived here today for talks with Singapore leaders on the situation in Southeast Asia, following a Vietnam cease-fire.

Singapore is the fifth stop on a six-day tour of Southeast Asia for Mr. Agnew, who has already visited South Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Laos.

He goes on to Indonesia Tuesday and from there to Malaysia and then to the Philippines Friday.

The Philippines was not originally included on the itinerary for Mr. Agnew's planned seven-nation swing through Asia.

But presidential sources at the White House decided to add there for a few hours to the American program of war, the he flew to Clark Air Base near Manila, after their release from Hanoi.

Mr. Agnew also will confer with President Ferdinand Marcos after the war.

Tomorrow, the Vice-President will have talks with Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew and Foreign Minister S. Rajaratnam to explain how the United States sees its relations with Southeast Asian countries in the post-Vietnam war period.

He also will pay a courtesy call on President Benigno S. Aquino.

Mr. Agnew was met on his arrival by U.S. Ambassador Cronk and Singapore Minister for Foreign Affairs, R. R. Jeyaratnam.

The Vice-President made a statement at the airport and then, straight to his hotel today, he was to have private discussions with Ambassador Cronk.

Before leaving Bangkok for Singapore, Mr. Agnew said that the Vietnam cease-fire was not an American role in Southeast Asia, but only a change.

"We intend to continue the rehabilitation of war-torn areas and to the development of the region," he said.

Military Escorts to Ignore POWs' Reports of Violation

CLARK AIR BASE, The Philippines, Feb. 4 (NYT).—Military escorts have been told to tacitly change the subject if a returning American prisoner of war begins confessing possible military code violations he committed while in captivity, military sources said here.

Such statements, including accusations against fellow prisoners, will be discouraged, and even if they are made, the sources said, they will be considered privileged.

Only after a prisoner has returned to the United States and completed a program of medical examinations will he be allowed to discuss any violations of codes of POW conduct he or other prisoners may have committed.

Military officials here said full legal protection, including a lawyer's presence, would be provided.

The issue arose because the returning prisoners will be escorted by military men—in many cases their friends—who later could be called as witnesses in military trials.

While no Americans released from captivity from Vietnam have been prosecuted for military code violations, several prisoners of war camps, several turned POWs were prosecuted for the Korean war.

After a POW has been examined by physicians at the Air Force hospital here, he will be assigned a personal escort who will serve as a kind of combination valet, waiter, helper and brother-figure. "In many cases these escorts will be personal friends of the returning prisoner."

Normally, only physicians and immediate family members are immune from being called prosecution witnesses.

The sources said that there is no specific rule or change of procedure that allows the escorts to reveal privileged information, but that they are to be allowed to consider it privileged and to the subject immediately so it will not hear it, or tell the returning prisoner that they do not want to hear it.

Red Forces Seize Cambodian Road

PENOM PENH, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Heavy fighting flared yesterday between government and Communist troops on Cambodia's Highway 4, which leads to the sea, military sources said. The Communists cut the highway Friday 24 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Military sources said they would have difficulty clearing the Communists because of the halt in American air activity over Cambodia since the Vietnam cease-fire.

The command also reported Communist assaults on government positions around Highway 3, 22 miles south of the capital.

Peron Stops in Rome

ROME, Feb. 4 (AP).—Former Argentine chief of state Juan D. Peron came to Rome from Madrid yesterday reportedly for a brief stay on the way to Romania for medical treatment at a geriatric clinic.

Kaunda Denies Reports of Accord

Rhodesia Reopens Border, But Zambia Keeps It Closed

SALISBURY, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—Rhodesia reopened its border with Zambia at dawn today following government hints last night that Zambia's President Kenneth Kaunda had backed down on his policy of aiding nationalist guerrillas.

But although customs and immigration officials on the Rhodesian side reported for normal duty, the Zambian posts remained closed.

In Lusaka, President Kaunda today denounced the lifting of the Rhodesian border blockade as a trick and said Zambia would keep its frontier with Rhodesia shut.

He made it clear that Zambia's break with trade routes to the sea passing through Rhodesia was final and called again for international assistance in developing alternative channels.

No Assurances

The Zambian leader flatly denied that Zambia had given any assurances to Salisbury. "I want to say to the whole world... that I have given no undertaking to [Rhodesian Premier Ian] Smith, and at no time have I been in contact with him, either directly or indirectly," he said.

Rhodesia closed the border on Jan. 9, saying that it would end the blockade when it received "satisfactory assurances from the Zambian government that they will no longer permit terrorists to operate against Rhodesia from their territory."

Last night's government statement said: "As a result of messages which have been received,

the Rhodesian government is now satisfied that their objectives in closing the Zambian border have been achieved. Accordingly, the border will be reopened as from 6 a.m. Sunday."

Rhodesia's action on the border mainly was designed to put pressure on black nationalist guerrillas who launched an offensive in northeast Rhodesia Dec. 21.

Yesterday, the Rhodesians announced they had killed and captured an undisclosed number of infiltrators who had launched two attacks on white-owned farms in the Centenary District.

UN Mission

At the United Nations in New York last night, informed sources said that plans to send four Security Council members to Rhodesia to assess the situation there were expected to proceed despite the reopening of the border.

Observers in Salisbury said Rhodesia's decision to reopen the borders may have been influenced by the cool reception its sanctions policy received in South Africa and Portugal.

South African Premier John Vorster said his country's policy was not one of engaging in economic warfare with others, and chartered aircraft began airlifting vital mining supplies from Johannesburg to Lusaka.

South Africa-Rhodesia's main ally in the fight against the guerrillas—became one of Zambia's main allies in the fight to circumvent the Rhodesian sanctions.

But Compromise Seen Soon

Troop-Cut Talks Still Snagged On Representational Formula

VIENNA, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The East-West talks on mutual and balanced force reductions remained stalled today as the Soviet Union continued to insist on open negotiations and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization supported a formula for a bloc-to-bloc confrontation.

Western diplomats, who consider a Romanian bid for full participation rather than flank status as one of the major pressures that has shaped the Russian stance, still expressed confidence that a compromise would be worked out soon.

Arrangements for a full business session of the long-awaited exploratory talks were delayed by the representational difficulties after four days of behind-the-scenes negotiations.

Despite the delay, there was no sense of a deadlock as diplomats of 19 nations prepared for another round of private contacts tomorrow. "It will be sorted out

in a few days," a senior Western official said.

NATO diplomats had hoped that the first working session of the MBFR preparatory talks could have been held tomorrow. But with some delegations still awaiting instructions from their governments, the West appeared reconciled to holding the first working meeting on Wednesday at the earliest.

Under Romanian pressure, the Soviet Union has held out for open talks and an equal role for all 19 delegations that attended the 25-minute informal opening of the MBFR talks in Vienna's Hofburg Palace on Wednesday, the only full meeting held so far.

NATO wants full participation to be reserved for 12 countries—seven from the Western alliance, five from the Warsaw Pact—with direct responsibility for troop deployments in Central Europe.

The NATO members would be the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, and the Warsaw Pact would be represented by Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and Hungary.

The plan would give a subsidiary consultation-making role to seven countries on the periphery of the Central European zone—Romania and Bulgaria of the Warsaw Pact, and Greece, Turkey, Norway, Denmark and Italy from NATO.

If Romania accepted a lower status, the other flank countries were expected to fall into line. The five Western flank nations have agreed to accept limited status, but would expect equal status with Romania and Bulgaria if a new formula was agreed upon.

By holding out for talks open to "all interested European parties," instead of a bloc-to-bloc confrontation, it is thought that Russia is not only bowing to Romanian pressure, but also hoping to bring France and Yugoslavia into the troop-reduction talks.

Western sources said they were confident that if Romania accepted less than full status, Bulgaria would follow Romania's lead.

Western sources also feel that Russia would not oppose a settlement that would give Romania and Bulgaria flank-nation status, if they could be made to accept it.

Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu has taken a strong stand in favor of full representation for all interested countries.

According to conference sources, the Soviet Union wants to avoid a confrontation with Romania and prefers the West to bear the onus of forcing Bucharest to accept lower status.

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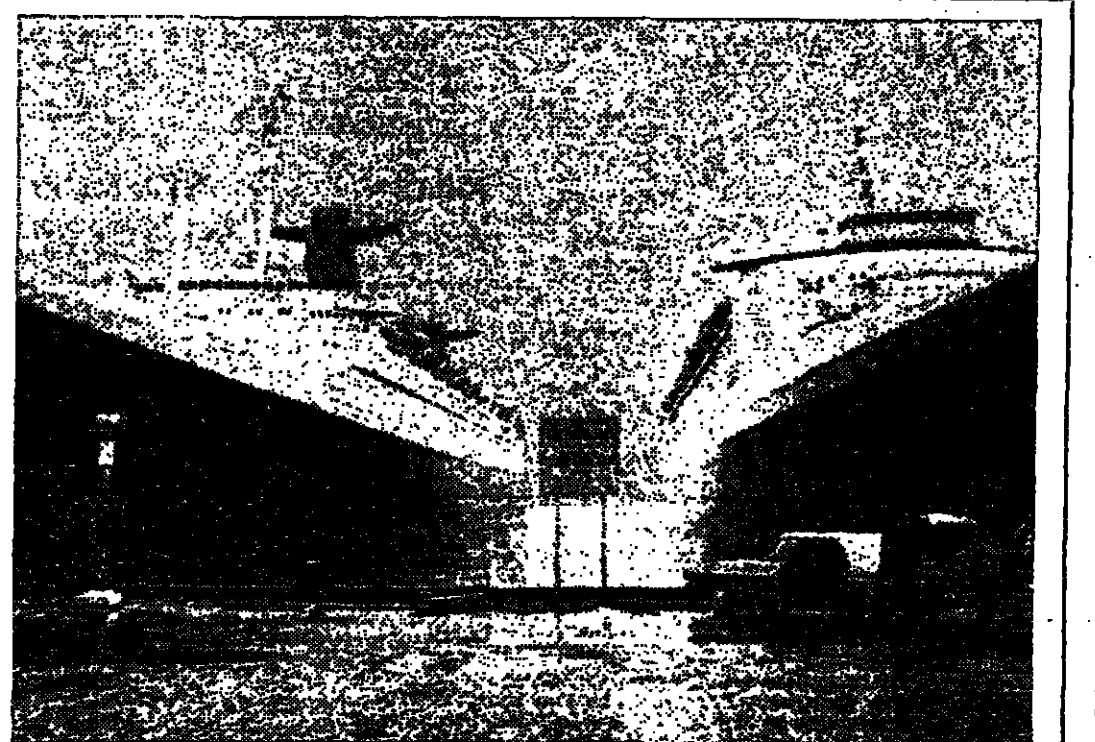
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Mrs. Boggs Wins Primary Race

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4 (AP).—Mrs. Lindy Boggs, 57, just elected easily won the Democratic nomination for the congressional seat held for 28 years by her husband, Hale Boggs. He was the House majority leader. He was aboard a small plane that vanished on a flight in Alaska in October.

Mrs. Boggs will face Republican Robert E. Lee in the March 30 general election. Supported by virtually every public official in the state, she is favored to win that contest—as she was in the primary.



TIED UP IN KNOTS—For the first time last Friday, the world's two largest luxury liners were in New York at the same time. The Queen is on the left, the Queen Elizabeth 2 on the right, and an amusing little "no parking" sign right in the middle.

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WEATHER

ALGAEVA	15	58	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	7	28	Overcast
ANKARA	7	46	Cloudy
ATHENS	11	68	Sunny
BELGRADE	1	68	Sunny
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Congress Too Protectionist

Heath Said to Doubt Chances Of Big U.S.-EEC Tariff Gains

By Ronald Koven

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—British Prime Minister Edward Heath's visit here has convinced him that the first round of U.S. trade talks with the enlarged European Economic Community will not have the broad impact on world trade, British officials said today.

Mr. Heath has concluded, they said, that the protectionist mood in Congress makes it doubtful that President Nixon can get the broad powers that President John F. Kennedy was granted in 1962 to negotiate tariff cuts.

Despite this pessimistic appraisal, these sources said that Mr. Heath believes that even a relatively limited "Nixon round" should take place because of international anticipation. Not to hold the international trade talks would have a generally depressing effect on European-American relations, Mr. Heath maintains.

British officials who were here with Mr. Heath are maintaining that there is no question of Europe repeating its action in the Kennedy round, in which trade negotiations were begun before the U.S. government got tariff-cutting authorization from Congress.

EEC Deadline

Mr. Heath said Thursday before the National Press Club that "it is rather difficult to have multilateral trade talks with yourself" and that he expects that European Economic Community to meet its self-imposed deadline of July 1 for reaching a joint negotiating position among its nine members.

"The last thing we want," a British official said, "is for the EEC to be ready to negotiate and then to find nothing forthcoming from the United States."

Mr. Heath reportedly said that Mr. Nixon had told him that it would help him get congressional authorization for a tariff deal if Europe would give Mr. Nixon some concessions in current talks in which Washington is demanding compensation for trade losses since Britain's adoption of the higher Common Market external tariff rates Jan. 1.

The Europeans have already said that they see no need for compensation since the Common Market external tariff is less than 8 percent and is scheduled to be reduced within five years. The Americans insist that the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, under which everything is being negotiated, call for such compensation to a nation's major trading partners when that country "British, in this case, joins a trade group."

In a television interview, taped before he returned to England yesterday and shown today, Mr. Heath said that West European security would be threatened if

2 U.S. Airliners Get Bomb Threat But Land Safely

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (UPI).—Two United Air Lines jetliners on the way from Los Angeles to New York area airports landed safely last night in Omaha, Neb., and Chicago after telephoned bomb threats, airline officials said.

No bombs were found on either planes, the officials said.

A jumbo jet flying from Los Angeles to New York with 99 persons aboard landed at Omaha after a caller told airline officials in Los Angeles that a bomb would explode on board.

The caller in both cases was described as having a deep, husky voice with a New York accent.

Threat to Air India

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—An Air India jumbo jet with 204 persons aboard landed safely at Kennedy Airport here today after a bomb threat had been received at the airline's Bombay office, an Air India supervisor said. The flight originated in Bombay with scheduled stops at New Delhi, Beirut, Rome, Frankfurt and London.

20 Years for Hijacker

DALLAS, Feb. 4 (UPI).—U.S. District Judge Sarah T. Hughes Friday sentenced Billy Eugene Rust Jr., 24, to 20 years in prison for hijacking a Braniff International jetliner on Jan. 12, 1972.

the United States withdrew all but a token military presence.

"The general conclusion would be that America was becoming isolationist, withdrawing into herself and is no longer interested in world affairs," he said.

"I do not think that conclusion has been drawn from the settlement in Vietnam but I have no doubt about it that if the United States decides to do that, then that would be the general conclusion and it would be a conclusion which was drawn very rapidly by the Soviet Union and by China, quite apart from Europe itself."

He said in answer to questions that he had no doubt that the Soviet Union was still a military threat to European security.

Mr. Heath and Mr. Nixon spent Friday afternoon and evening in talks at Mr. Nixon's Camp David, Md., retreat after an official lunch at the British Embassy.

White House adviser Henry A. Kissinger and Sir Burke Trend, secretary to the British Cabinet, took part in the afternoon talks. Secretary of State William P. Rogers and British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home and other officials later joined them for a working dinner. No communiqué was issued after Mr. Heath's two-day visit.

Sen. Kennedy

Before lunch Friday, Mr. Heath was visited by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., probably the most prominent American critic of Britain's policies in Ulster.

Sen. Kennedy, who caused a furor in Britain last year over a letter calling on the U.S. government to seek the withdrawal of British troops from Ulster and the unification of Ireland, has watered down his criticism lately.

British sources said that Sen. Kennedy had told Mr. Heath that he is trying to take a "positive attitude" toward Northern Ireland. The senator would not comment on the meeting which he had requested. Mr. Heath reportedly asked Sen. Kennedy to support Irish Premier Jack Lynch's call for Irish-Americans to contribute their money to the Irish Red Cross, rather than to groups buying arms for the terrorist Irish Republican Army.

N.J. Jail Psychiatrist Accused Of Murder Plot With Inmate

By Ronald Sullivan

TRENTON, N.J., Feb. 4 (NYT).—The staff psychiatrist at the state prison here was arrested and jailed Friday, charged with attempting to get a convicted murderer to plot the killing of the doctor's wife and two members of her family. He was held in \$100,000 bail.

The case was a particular shock for state prison authorities because it was disclosed that the suspect, Dr. William King, was himself committed to two state mental hospitals in Pennsylvania during the 1960s.

Further, it was reported that he had twice failed tests for certification as a psychiatrist by the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology.

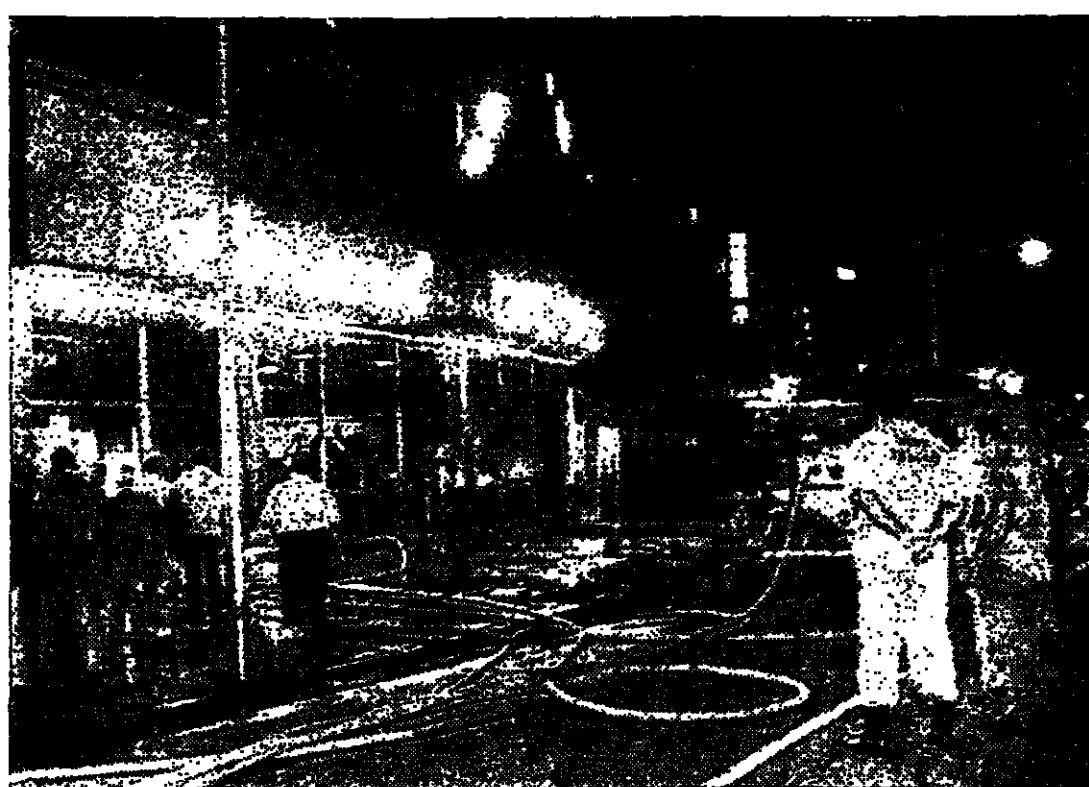
At the prison here, Dr. King, 50, was the only full-time psychiatrist and was primarily responsible for making psychiatric evaluations of prisoners for the parole board.

The bizarre plot to have his former wife, her present husband and her sister blown up was said to have been hatched when a convict reported the conspiracy to the state police. Then, a state police detective, posing as a hired killer "flown in as a hit man," was said to have accepted \$10,000 from Dr. King in a Trenton-area motel Thursday night as partial payment to carry out the murders in a rural Delaware community.

Bulgaria Sentences 4 Turks in Hijacking

SOFIA, Feb. 4 (UPI).—City Court Friday sentenced four Turks to prison terms ranging from 2 to 2 1/2 years for hijacking a Turkish Boeing-707 to Bulgaria, newspapers said.

The four, all students in their 20s, hijacked the plane in October and demanded the release of political prisoners in Turkey. The men surrendered after holding the plane and its passengers hostage for two days. They threatened to blow it up.



Firemen outside the Miami Beach cafeteria after fire set by arsonist.

Arson Suspect Surrenders

125 Hurt in Miami Beach Restaurant Fire

MIAMI BEACH, Feb. 4 (AP).—A slight, well-groomed man, who turned himself in shortly after a restaurant fire injured more than 125 diners Friday, has been charged with arson, police reported yesterday.

The man was identified as

Charles Cornell Reardon, 48, of Bal Harbour, Fla. Police said that he was held on charges of second-degree arson and throwing a destructive device.

He reportedly walked into a police station about 30 minutes after the fire was set in the

crowded Concord Cafeteria late Friday, and said:

"I've done something terrible. I made a lot of people scream."

Four Miami area hospitals indicated that at least 125 patrons of the Concord were injured. At least 15 were reported in critical condition yesterday. Many persons had been burned, bruised or cut as they rushed to escape the flames.

Police and witnesses said a man entered the cafeteria shortly before 11 p.m., carrying a container of liquid.

"He sloshed it [the liquid] all over the floor, looked around with a smile on his face and set a match to it," Tommy Britt, 18, a kitchen helper, said. There was a gigantic "whoosh," witnesses said, and flames engulfed the seating area.

Screaming in panic, the diners—many of them elderly—stampeded for safety as thick, dark smoke obscured the room.

Flammable Goods Found

Police sources said a rented, white, panel truck the arsonist was believed to have been driving was found in the south end of Miami Beach. It contained flammable material, the sources said.

The cafeteria was gutted. It is a one-story building in a busy area of commercial establishments and small hotels.

"It was a terrible scene of panic, with people crying and screaming and asking us to help them," fire Capt. Charles Chapman said.

Gas Blast, Blaze Wreck Café, Kill 12 in Iowa Town

EAGLE GROVE, Iowa, Feb. 4 (AP).—The death count in an explosion and fire that leveled two buildings and damaged a third here Friday evening rose to 12 yesterday with the discovery of two more bodies, state officials said.

One other person, a cook at the Chatterbox Café, was missing and presumed dead. Most of the dead were believed to be café patrons or employees.

The blast, just before dinner hour, leveled the café and a hardware store and heavily damaged a jewelry store.

Phil Jorgensen of Cedar Falls, Iowa, who left the café just before the blast, said he had mentioned smelling gas to a waitress at the café. "She said, 'There's something wrong here. I hope the place doesn't blow up.' Three or four minutes later, she was dead."

State Fire Marshal Wilbur Johnson said he believed the explosion was caused by gas, and Mayor Kenneth Brauman said a gas leak had been reported earlier in the area.

"I was told by an Iowa public service employee that they went to the building last week," Mr. Brauman said, "but they couldn't find a gas leak."

Stennis Improving

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (AP).—The condition of Sen. John C. Stennis, 71, D. Miss., continued to improve today at Walter Reed Army Medical Center where he is being treated for bullet wounds suffered in a holdup-shooting five days ago, a hospital statement said.

Justice Department Discloses

Watergate, Nixon Fund Links Still Probed

By Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 (WP).—The Justice Department is conducting criminal investigations into matters surrounding \$89,000 in Mexican checks contributed to President Nixon's re-election committee and later deposited in the Miami bank account of one of the Watergate bugging conspirators.

In addition, the Justice Department is conducting an inquiry to determine if there were any potentially illegal disbursements from a cash fund at President Nixon's re-election committee. That fund at one time included the \$89,000 in Mexican checks and was kept in the safe of former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans while he was chief Nixon fund-raiser. It was the source of about \$235,000 that was given to convicted Watergate conspirator G. Gordon Liddy, the finance counsel of the Nixon re-election committee, to run an intelligence-gathering operation.

Henry E. Petersen, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Criminal Division in the Justice Department, made the disclosures about the investigations and inquiry in a letter Jan. 11 to Rep. Wright Patman, D. Texas, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

Still Investigating

The letter—made public by Rep. Patman Friday—is the first public indication that the Justice Department is still investigating matters that surfaced during the FBI probe into the Watergate bugging.

Mr. Petersen's four-page letter was in response to a request from Rep. Patman Dec. 15 that the Justice Department review two reports by the Patman committee concerning financial transactions surrounding the Watergate bugging case.

Rep. Patman's committee staff conducted a preliminary investigation into these transactions and issued the reports in September and October. The full Banking Committee refused to authorize the staff to conduct a complete probe.

Rep. Patman, in requesting the Justice Department review, said that the \$89,000 in four Mexican checks may have been an illegal campaign contribution to the Nixon committee because the transaction involved a Mexican national. In general, foreign nationals cannot legally give money to an American political campaign.

Mr. Petersen replied by saying that the Mexican national was only an intermediary and that the money probably came originally from Americans.

"We are, however," Mr. Petersen said in the Jan. 11 letter, presently conducting criminal investigations into several other aspects of this contribution, and its movement to Washington."

He did not say specifically what was being investigated, but other federal sources had said in October that the \$89,000 was part of a \$100,000 Nixon campaign contribution that originally came from a bank account in Houston of the Gulf Resources and Chemical Corp.

Illegal Contributions

Corporate contributions to political campaigns are illegal. The entire \$100,000 was transferred in April to Mexico and \$89,000 of it came back to Texas in the form of four cashier's checks and \$11,000 in cash. The \$89,000 was later deposited in the Miami bank account of a Watergate conspirator.

There are conflicting reports as to whether the \$89,000 was a payment for the Watergate espionage or whether the checks were to be converted to cash so the federal gift tax could be avoided.

In his Dec. 15 letter, Rep. Patman asked the Justice Department to pursue the matters raised in his two staff reports and determine if there were any violations of the law.

Mr. Petersen responded by saying that the reports seemed to raise 10 matters and that seven of them did not merit additional Justice Department investigation because they did not appear to involve illegal activity.

The three that Mr. Petersen said warranted investigation are:

• The \$89,000 in Mexican checks.

• Any unreported, thus poten-

tially illegal disbursement from the Nixon committee cash fund kept in Mr. Stans's safe.

• Allegations in the Patman staff reports about "fraudulent financial statements" involving Texas businessman Walter T. Duncan, who gave \$305,000 to the Nixon campaign.

"Appropriate investigation is presently being conducted into these matters by this department," Mr. Petersen said in reference to the Duncan contributions.

Responding to Mr. Petersen's letter, Rep. Patman wrote Attorney General Richard Kleindienst Friday and charged that the Justice Department is not doing enough to investigate the allegations surrounding the Watergate case.

Meanwhile, the judge in the recently concluded Watergate bugging trial said Friday he hoped congressional investigators

would "get to the bottom" of the political espionage case. In remarks in open court, Chief U.S. District Judge John J. Sirica said he was speaking "not only as a judge but as a citizen of a great country and one of millions of Americans who are looking for certain answers."

Still Not Satisfied

"I'm still not satisfied that all of the pertinent facts that might be available have been produced before an American jury," Judge Sirica said in reference to the 22-day trial.

He also suggested that government prosecutors call back several witnesses before a private hearing by a federal grand jury for further testimony on the electronic monitoring of Democratic party headquarters by some Nixon reelection officials in May and June.

Judge Sirica's remarks were considered a rarely since judges do not often express public dissatisfaction with information brought out in their courtrooms.

France Is Said to Plan Shift Of Pacific Tests Underground

By Robert Trumbull

SYDNEY, Feb. 4 (NYT).—France is preparing to shift to underground tests in its controversial nuclear program in the Pacific, according to reports received here from the headquarters of the experiments in Papeete, Tahiti.

Substitution of underground tests for atmospheric detonations would be aimed at neutralizing a protest campaign by Australia and New Zealand as well as Japan and other Pacific countries.

Australia and New Zealand want France's goodwill in trade involving the European Economic Community. French Mirage jet fighters are a key element in the Australian defense system, and France and Australia are partners in a project to develop nuclear power from Australian uranium. However, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam has committed Australia to bringing a case against France in the International Court of Justice if Paris continues testing in the atmosphere in the South Pacific.

Prime Minister Norman Kirk has threatened to send a New Zealand naval vessel to the test site at Mururoa Atoll, in French Polynesia, as a gesture of protest at the time of the next atmospheric detonations.

Lately, however, some hesitancy has developed over the protest plans in both capitals, partly because of doubts whether the proposed measures would be effective.

Mururoa Atoll, 800 miles southeast of Tahiti, has been the forward base for the French nuclear tests since 1966. According to reports from Papeete, where the principal scientific headquarters for the tests are located, the low, sandy atoll is the scene of new excavations, leading to speculation that the underground ex-

periments might be planned there. Another version is that the tunnels on Mururoa are for the storage of scientific instruments during the blasts.

According to the Pacific Islands Monthly, a South Seas news magazine, there have been persistent reports in Papeete that France is preparing Elao Island, in the Marquesas group, 900 miles northeast of Tahiti, for the underground detonations. Unlike Mururoa, Elao is a mountainous island, rising to an altitude of 2,000 feet. It is uninhabited.

Mururoa Plans Reported

PARIS, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The next French nuclear explosion at its Pacific testing ground at Mururoa Atoll will take place in April and will be the last to be held there, the newsmagazine Le Point said today.

Citing no sources, Le Point said this blast also would be the strongest ever set off by the French.

It added that Australia already has sent a "discreet note of protest" to Paris in which Canberra raised the possibility of breaking off diplomatic relations if the blast occurs as scheduled.

Strong protests from Australia, New Zealand, Japan and several South American countries forced France to curtail its nuclear test series in 1971.

The French are reported to have been trying to perfect an atomic trigger for their hydrogen bombs.

Belgian Socialist Head

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4 (Reuters).—The Belgian Socialist party yesterday elected former Vice-Premier André Coolens as co-president of the party to replace Edmond Leburton who resigned to become premier.

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Nixon's 'Fresh Approach'

In the first of what will be a series of State of the Union reports to Congress, President Nixon has repeated the dominant theme of his inaugural address, his budget and his economic report: social programs must now be cut back—and military programs expanded. To be sure, Mr. Nixon does not use that kind of simple language to describe what he is proposing to do. Rather, in post-Orwellian flights of rhetoric and statistics, he has sought to show that more is less and less is more.

The claim is that military expenditures are really a shrinking fraction of the budget, since social expenditures—chiefly as a result of the big increase in Social Security benefits for the aged voted by Congress over administration objections—have been rising more rapidly since he entered the White House four years ago. Paradoxically, defense expenditures are going up again now that the Vietnam war is over for the United States, but this is all right because "in the field of foreign policy, we must remember that a strong America—an America whose word is believed and whose strength is respected—is essential to continued peace and understanding in the world."

So we see that Mr. Nixon, given to claiming famous "firsts" in history, can indeed boast that for the first time in American history, the end of a war has been followed not by a reduction but by a rise in military expenditures—one whose end is not in sight for years to come.

The President can also claim "a fresh approach" on the domestic side. "At home," he said in his State of the Union message, "we must reject the mistaken notion—a notion that has dominated too much of the public dialogue for too long—that ever-bigger government is the answer to every problem." But of course, Mr. Nixon is prepared to be outraged by the suggestions of his critics that simply chopping programs and setting nothing in their place will not solve problems either—and that his outbacks represent a lack of concern on his part for the poor, the sick, the homeless, the jobless—or for excellence in scientific research, many aspects of health and education, and so on through a long list.

Quite the contrary, says Mr. Nixon. The policies he will outline to Congress in the weeks ahead represent "a reaffirmation, not an abdication, of federal responsibility . . . a pragmatic recommitment to social compassion and national excellence, in place of the combination of good intentions and fuzzy

follow-through which too often in the past was thought sufficient." Mr. Nixon will spell out these new solutions in subsequent State of the Union reports covering economic affairs, natural resources, human resources, community development and foreign and defense policy.

However, he has already indicated that some 70 different social programs are to be collapsed into four so-called "special revenue sharing" programs, putting it up to the cities and states to work out better solutions—with less money—for all the problems that the federal government has allegedly made a mess of.

One may be pardoned the suspicion that Mr. Nixon does not really believe that state houses and city halls can work miracles—and quickly. Perhaps his real economic policy is simply to balance the "full-employment" budget without raising taxes or cutting defense, a fitting accompaniment to his real social policy, which, as expressed in his second inaugural address, is "Let each of us ask not just what will government do for me, but what can I do for myself?" However helpful that homily may or may not be for millions of desperate people who never thought of it before, it will surely give solace to those who want to forget about the miseries of the poor—on welfare, out of work, or in dead-end jobs.

Mr. Nixon's economic report speaks with glowing optimism of how the gross national product will rise by \$115 billion to reach \$1,267 trillion this year, while inflation sinks to a 2.5 percent rate by the end of the year. Thus, says the President, 1973 will be a "very good year"—and, if Congress accepts his budget cuts, a "great" year. Great for whom? GNP for whom and for what? These are the questions his report does not address.

The economic report is also hazy on the full-employment goals of the nation. The President's economists refuse to give a number for their full-employment objective. "What it would be, we do not know," they declare. "Undoubtedly, the number would change from time to time. But it is the condition which is important, not the statistic."

In our view, it is neither the condition nor the statistic that is important; it is the people—the people who cannot find work under the chilly, class-biased, half-hearted social and economic policies of this administration, which rapidly appears to be losing what little sense of social responsibility it had in the first place.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Troops in Europe

East-West talks opened last week in Vienna to prepare full-scale fall negotiations on reducing the foreign and national forces stationed in Central Europe. These negotiations have been made possible, and necessary, by the progressive solution over the last four years of most political issues in Europe, especially those centering on Germany. The United States, believing that the existing military confrontation is balanced and that steps to alter it quickly or unilaterally would alarm Western Europe and tempt Soviet political intimidation, intends that the force reduction talks will proceed slowly, perhaps over years. So it is that the administration stresses the complexity of the issues, which have been studied intensively for years; the imperative of close (and time-consuming) consultation with the allies; and the purpose of enveloping the force talks in the United States' grand effort to build an enduring "structure of peace."

Plainly, the administration hopes that its posture of being in negotiations will offset troop-cutting pressures from Congress and from other Americans who wonder why in a time of gathering détente 320,000 American military men must remain in Europe. SALT-1 demonstrated how this strategy for muffling home challenge could work; most people seem to have concluded afterward that the results justified the secrecy. Presumably, a slow-paced quiet negotiation suits the Russians too. Their troops in Eastern Europe perform an occupation as well as a defense mission and, in a period when the Kremlin is being pressed in other ways and forums to open up its bloc, it will be wary of the further unsettling which force withdrawals might bring.

A token pullback at the start could well come. Then, the Russians can be expected to insist that further withdrawals be on a "mutual" basis; one for one. The United States will demand "balanced" withdrawals, meaning that because American forces must retire behind an ocean and a Congress, far fewer Americans should retire. This argument

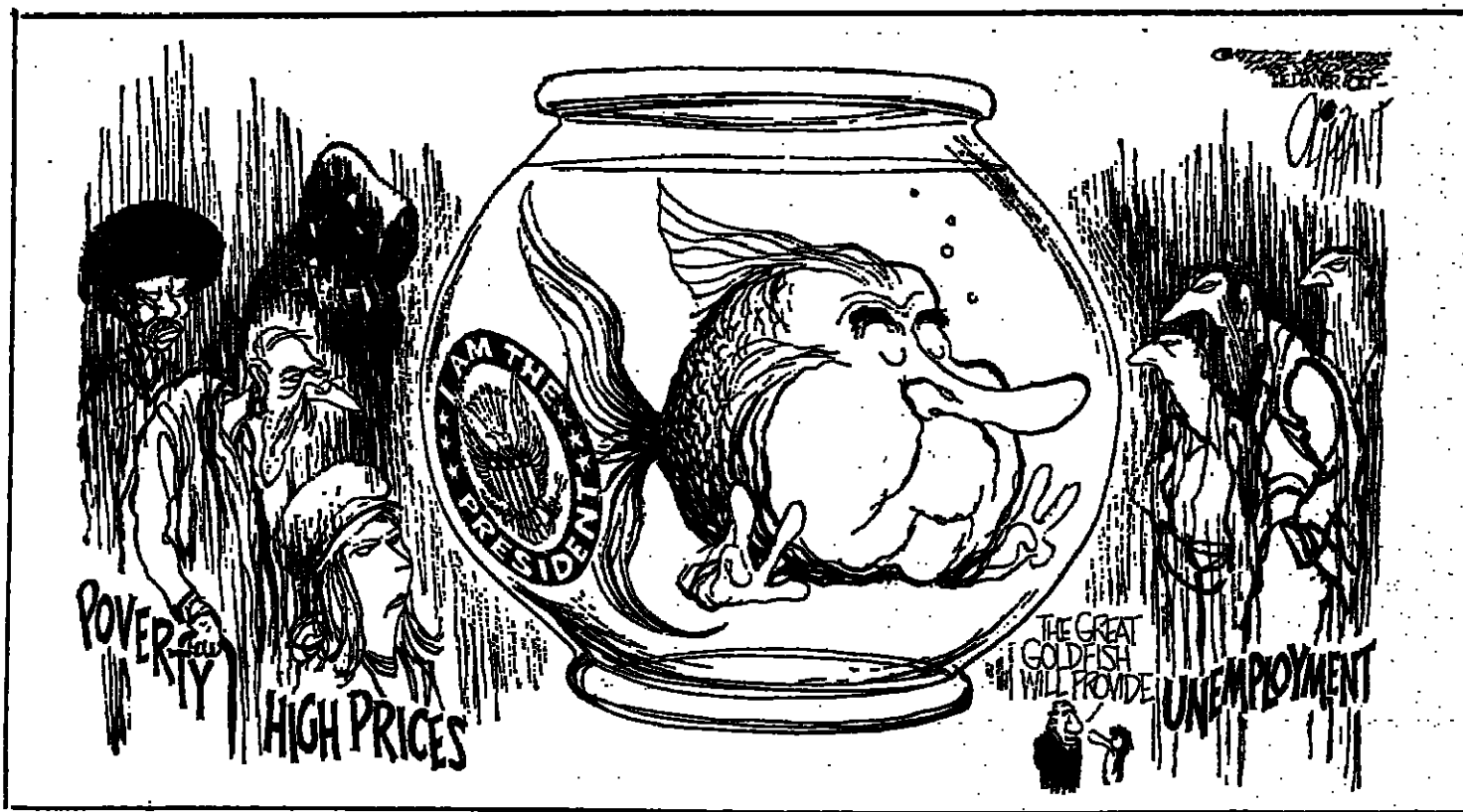
appeals to the administration, which, like its predecessors, realizes how important the forces are to maintenance of American influence in Europe. It appeals as well to Europeans, who now enjoy good cut-rate security and who wish to avoid the expense and political difficulty of cooperating to mount their own defense.

From all signs, President Nixon, enjoying a European role, is content with this state of affairs—a state which now includes, note well, the major diplomatic setpieces of the security conference at Helsinki and the force talks at Vienna, to say nothing—and Europe can say not much more—of SALT. The Europeans will measure the success of the force talks by how little they end up reducing American forces. The Russians, for their own reasons, are prepared to cope with the status quo.

Many Westerners see the most worrisome threat in Moscow's supposed intent to use the new détente atmosphere and the new negotiations to foster political division and psychological disarmament among the peoples of the West. This is certainly a factor still to be reckoned with, even when one accepts that the Russians want not to conquer Western Europe but—for familiar great-power reasons—to exercise more political leverage there.

Less commonly observed is the threat which lies in the administration's own linkage, in its European policy as in its Soviet policy, of trade and defense. The linkage is associated with former Treasury Secretary John Connally, who professed to believe that Europe was entitled to no more American protection than it paid for. It is the kind of suggestion which, while always latent, assumes a sharp new character once stated and does not need to be repeated loudly or often in order to reverberate and produce echoes of its own. Nothing, of course, could more effectively undermine Mr. Nixon's hand in force talks with the Russians than to wield the threat of troop withdrawals further in trade talks with the allies.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



The World's Neglected Problems

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The big nations now have a chance to concentrate on the big problems in the world—the control of military arms, population, trade, pollution and money—and there are some encouraging signs that they are beginning to do just that. Prime Minister Edward Heath of Britain has been talking with President Nixon about the reorganization of the world monetary system, the changing economic relationships between the expanded European Community and the United States and Japan, the continuing Arab-Israeli crisis in the Middle East and the forthcoming conferences with the Soviet Union on the balanced control of weapons and forces in Europe.

President Nixon has managed, despite the Vietnam war, to keep all these larger questions under study, but the mind of Washington has actually been on India and on the less than 2 percent of the people of Asia who live in Vietnam.

Now things are changing. Years of quiet hard work and planning in the National Security Council, and the State, Defense, Treasury and Commerce Departments are now being gathered together for action.

Henry A. Kissinger is going to Hanoi, not only to cool down the fighting or to talk about U.S. aid for the reconstruction of Vietnam, but to try to persuade the North Vietnamese, as Vice-President Agnew has been trying to convince the South Vietnamese and others in Southeast Asia, that there is a chance to look beyond the past and see their own security and progress as part of a new order and balance in Asia and the world.

Important Months

These next few months are going to be very important, for while these larger problems of the future are now more visible, the practical immediate problems of defending territory in Vietnam and protecting national trade and monetary interests still seem to be more real and urgent.

Fortunately, both President Nixon and Prime Minister Heath were able to agree here that too much concentration on specific differences over money and trade in the coming months would not be helpful. The problem in the immediate future is to get the objectives, straight and agree about the common interests of

the major nations in the areas of security, trade and finance before beginning to differ about their separate national interests.

Kissinger's argument to the North Vietnamese will be the same: the United States and China, for all their size and power and differences, finally agreed to put aside old assumptions of unavoidable hostility and reached a limited accommodation.

Likewise, there was some common interest in order or fear that persuaded France and Germany, the Soviet Union and Germany, the United States and Japan, to recognize the changes in the world and begin talking, if not agreeing, about the future.

Kissinger's argument will be that maybe the North and South

Vietnamese should not only try to knock off the fighting but change their attitude to the outside world, as the Chinese did, and make a new effort at reconstruction.

Once the American troops and prisoners are withdrawn, Vietnam will recede from the center of the world stage, even if the shooting goes on, and other subjects and cooler minds are likely to take over.

All the big nations have very serious problems at home, and this is not only true in the United States, Britain, France, Japan and Germany, but even more so in China and the Soviet Union. They all need time and money, and all for their own reasons, would like to cut down on their military budgets.

World military spending has increased by 82 percent in the last 10 years, from \$115 billion in current prices in 1961 to \$216 billion in 1971. Inflation and higher military pay have accounted for a lot of this increase, but the size of the world's armed forces has actually gone up to more than 23 million men in the last 10 years, a 30 percent increase since 1961—and part of the tragedy of it is that the increase in military expenditures has been most pronounced in the poorest countries that can afford it least.

Nevertheless, the trend is turning. Nobody has the answer to the major questions that are affecting the whole of the human family, but, after Vietnam, they are at least coming to the fore in world politics.

From China With Love

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK.—The new relationship between China and Western Europe is one of the most fascinating and least noticed changes in the rapidly shifting diplomatic pattern. General European nations now belonging to NATO have been at war with Russia more than once but few have been at war with China. Therefore, despite differences on ideology, there is little inherited tradition of hostility.

Now, both in European capitals and in Peking, there is an evident desire to accelerate friendly exchanges. All West European countries except Portugal, Spain and Ireland have established relations with the People's Republic and the Chinese Foreign Ministry has created a new department for Western Europe. During the past year, foreign ministers from all major West European lands visited Peking.

President Nixon's Chinese journey was the most sensational Western tourism in that country and it served to ease Sino-American tensions. But the United States has not yet normalized relations with Peking. French President Pompidou will visit the People's Republic later this year on what will undoubtedly be the first of several similar trips by other West European chiefs of state.

It is noteworthy that not a single East European statesman was received during the same

period. This emphasizes the switch in Chinese interests. The change, which is directly linked to the quarrel between Peking and Moscow, and Chinese fear of Soviet military pressure, became dramatic in 1969 when Russian and satellite troops occupied Czechoslovakia. China speedily switched slogans from the "cultural revolution" to "preparedness against war" and a new outlook toward the West resulted.

Focus on Europe

From that moment, growing Chinese interest in the West could be discerned. This interest focused on Western Europe, rather than the United States, because the latter was involved in the Vietnam war and protection of Taiwan, and also because Western Europe sits right on the flank of the Soviet bloc. It suited Peking's book to draw closer to the area and to encourage its strength and unity of purpose.

Now that Sino-American relations have also appreciably improved, Peking plainly supports the North Atlantic Alliance and is pleased that U.S.-NATO dispositions continue in the Soviet Union's backyard. Foreign Minister Chi Peng-fei has also stated publicly that his country favors reunification of Germany, which Premier Chou En-lai likewise termed "inevitable."

Peking has indicated a hope that Britain will soon play the major role in the Common Market, which it has just joined, because China appears to doubt the vigor of Bonn or Paris in their attitude toward Moscow. In fact, Britain has been on rather bad terms with the U.S.S.R. during the past few years.

Because of its skepticism with regard to Russian intentions in Asia, Peking is less than enthusiastic about two major negotiations getting under way between the Soviet Union and the West, the forthcoming European Security Conference and talks on mutual and balanced force reductions.

China is the only one of five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council not represented at the former, although it is geographically if not politically as close to Europe as the United States. It wishes to avoid any reduction in the military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact which might permit Russia to concentrate larger military forces along the Sino-Soviet frontier.

For these reasons Peking has become a discreet supporter of the 26-year-old North Atlantic Alliance. NATO was created after one Soviet coup in Czechoslovakia (that of 1948) and China's new Western policy followed a second Soviet coup there (1968).

Less Enthusiastic

The Chinese are less enthusiastic about a détente which recognizes an East-West dividing line in Germany and Europe than are the NATO allies themselves. They regard the objective of the MBFR as "much better for the Russians" rather than "mutual and balanced force reductions" (what the initials really stand for).

Moreover, Peking is more favorable than Washington to the long-range goal of a European nuclear force, based on the existing atomic weapons of Britain and France. The project is not seen as imminent in either London or Paris. Nevertheless, it now becomes a theoretical possibility as the MBFR talks, blocking closer U.S. cooperation with such a scheme, express this year.

There is no doubt that at this moment Chinese policy favors any move that will strengthen West Europe's military position, thus causing Moscow more concern, rather than the easement sought by both the European Security Conference and MBFR negotiations.

Thieu Seems Secure For Some Months

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—Even under circumstances described at high levels here as "the worst possible case," South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu is now believed virtually invulnerable to military defeat or political overthrow at least until next fall and possibly much longer.

That judgment has been strongly fortified on the military front by the failure of Hanoi's estimated 145,000 front-line troops now in South Vietnam to pull off anything like the last-minute military breakthroughs Hanoi had been hoping for.

Thus, Hanoi and the National Liberation Front had made fairly elaborate plans to interdict strategic highways connecting Saigon and the Delta to the south and Saigon and provincial capitals to the west and north. Although some of these last-minute military operations succeeded, they fell short of the target.

In brief, while Thieu has lost some hamlets in the fighting that bracketed the cease-fire—and probably will gain and lose some more in the fighting that is sure to continue—his military superiority is overwhelming.

This military judgment is fortified by other factors. For example, American forces, in diminishing strength, will be on the scene for almost two months more. It is ludicrous to think that Hanoi would try to augment its present force in the south while American troops are still in South Vietnam.

Rainy Season

At the end of that 60-day period, the rainy season will be starting in the northwestern regions of South Vietnam and along the Ho Chi Minh Trail—traditional port of entry from North Vietnam to the south.

Even if Hanoi should decide, in total violation of the cease-fire agreement, to begin re-equipping the forces still in South Vietnam, the rainy season plus American interdiction from the air over Laos would doom the effort. Moreover, there is no evidence so far that Hanoi has any such plan.

That short-term military judgment, however, is tempered by one condition: Thieu's willingness to use his vast army and his army's willingness to be used, to exploit his superiority over an enemy which for the first time is not off from its rear area (a liability that should prove far graver to Hanoi than Thieu's own post-cessate-fire liability—the loss of U.S. air power).

During last summer's vicious battles, following Hanoi's spring invasion across the Demilitarized Zone, Thieu husbanded his military strength. The degree to which he refused to commit front-line battalions is a matter of dispute here, but some highly-placed strategists believe he could have committed at least one extra full division against the Communists in the highlands region.

Thieu also kept other battalions in reserve during last summer's warfare in the Delta and elsewhere. He did this despite explicit contrary advice from Gen. Alexander Haig, then Henry A. Kissinger's top assistant (and now the Army's vice-chief of staff). On his visit to Saigon in June, Haig told Thieu that a cease-fire acceptance by President Nixon might be arranged in the next six months, and that he should use the intervening time to clear out areas controlled by the Communists.

That advice was repeated by Kissinger himself during Kissinger's August visit to Saigon. Thieu seemed reluctant, choosing instead to safeguard a substantial part of his force for the cease-fire period.

Nixon's Hope

Now that that period has arrived, it is President Nixon's fervent hope that Thieu "will make the cease-fire work for him" by committing his forces to the full extent needed.

Thieu's political future, as viewed here, is somewhat less predictable. A major reason for this is that he must overlay his interest in anti-Communism with an anti-Thieu reaction which, while anything but pro-Communist, could be exploited by the Communists to create political chaos.

But in the words of one close observer of Thieu, if he can exchange his "mandarin tendencies" of aloofness and remoteness for open political activity, he should be able to convert his narrow base of power into genuine political support.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 5, 1898

ROME.—Rome was full of troops yesterday just as was the case in Paris the week before. It was difficult to avoid making a comparison between Paris and Rome in connection with this display of infantry, cavalry and police in the heart of the two cities. The reason was the same in each case—the fear of the Socialist or Anarchist party taking advantage of the Dreyfus case in Paris and the increase of bread prices in Rome.

Fifty Years Ago

February 5, 1923

NEW YORK.—The isolation of the germ of influenza has been completed after years of effort. This announcement, one of the most important in medical history, was made today by Dr. S. W. Flexner, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. Dr. Flexner explained that the isolation was made by Dr. Fred T. Gates and Dr. Peter K. Olfelt after a long study of the source of the influenza epidemic of 1889, which killed thousands of persons.

Carrots and Sticks

Re the article "Questions After the Cease-Fire" (IET, Jan. 30), Joseph Kraft asserts that U.S. employment of carrots (money) and sticks (bombs) may render the prospects for peace "not altogether gloomy."

By now, one might hope that

Respect for Authority

James Reston, in an important article "American Life and the Impact of the Vietnam War" (IET Jan. 25) is wrong in one respect. The "decline in respect for authority" is not, generally or on sociological analysis, "a result" of the Vietnam war. The phenomenon is equally prevalent in Britain and indeed in the France of the student riots. It goes to the roots of "a sick society," especially in the case of those loudest in proclaiming it. It connects with demand for some new type of "justice" as defined by the impatient and by those soured in their excessive

LBJ Perspective

Kenneth Danforth (Letters, Feb. 1) criticized both James Reston and The New York Times editorial writer (IET, Jan. 25) for their positions on the presidency of Lyndon B. Johnson. As I see it, both Mr. Reston and The Times writer were not praising Mr. Johnson but pointing out that LBJ did other things besides kill and maim thousands of Vietnamese people, as Mr. Danforth put it.

I have never been a great fan of Mr. Johnson and believe that he did wrong to Vietnam and the United States with his war policies. Yet sadly enough, until his death and reading those two articles, I did not fully realize the positive things Mr. Johnson did as President.

Now I understand and sympathize with Mr. Danforth's point of view. But why is it that so many people refuse to see Mr. Johnson's presidency with nothing but the Vietnam war in mind?

HERE ROBAIRE, Boulogne, France.

The French Economic Boom

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP)—American futurologist Herman Kahn's rosy figure is casting a shadow across the current French election campaign thanks to a controversial report suggesting that France is on its way to becoming Western Europe's number-one economic power.

Commissioned by former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas and maintained by his successor Pierre Messmer last year, the study by Mr. Kahn's Hudson Institute has been officially suppressed—or rather its publication delayed until after the March elections.

However, much to the embarrassment of the government, various abbreviated versions of the report prepared by Edmund Stilleman have found their way into French weeklies and newspapers.

Normally, the Gaullists might have been expected to make maximum use of the report. It fits neatly into the "you-never-had-it-so-good" theme that is the Gaullists' best pitch in a campaign pitting their efforts to stay in power after 15 years and the electorate's temptation to vote for new faces.

Part of the problem is that even after all the Gaullist years of harping on French prestige and self-respect, many Frenchmen simply cannot believe the statistics which buttress the report's optimistic findings.

Leftist Argument

Moreover, the report paints such a rosy picture that the government fears the Socialist-Communist Union of the Left has found the perfect argument for its ambitious social reform program. Already leading the Gaullists and their allies in opinion polls, the Union of the Left has insisted all along that the country is rich enough to swallow the reforms without sacrificing growth.

Additionally, the opposition has been quick to ferret out the negative qualifications contained in the report. The weaknesses include abominable telephone service, poor superhighway network, overdependence on three million ill-housed and badly treated foreign workers, badly split and toothless trade unions, real estate speculation, rampant tax evasion and inequitable distribution of wealth, inadequate hospitals and housing, and a lack of civic conscience.

Unmentioned or misunderstood are such major problems as alcoholism, the obsolete educational system or the negative economic effect of the quasi-national August shutdown.

Still more damning in Gaullist eyes is the report's insidious question noting these findings and asking, "Can a society like France carry out successfully the passage to both national and individual wealth under the auspices of a conservative government?"

Moreover, running through the report is the theme that France's present prosperity is the normal consequence of steady growth under the Fourth Republic after 30 years of economic stagnation between the two world wars. The late Gen. de Gaulle was wont to claim that until he returned in 1958 and founded the Fifth Republic, the French economy was heading nowhere.

Conclusions Backed

Still, the Hudson Institute report is hardly revolutionary and, indeed, both Soviet and American economists recently have come to the same general conclusions.

Thanks to a large active working population, relatively low wages, long working weeks, a rural exodus draining manpower from the farms, France possesses Europe's most dynamic economy and with a domestic market to become the most powerful European economy in terms of national product, the report states.

France's standard of living will equal that of Sweden in 1985 and by 1990 will be the highest in Europe. The French per-capita gross national product is already higher than that of West Germany and its total GNP will exceed West Germany's in the next 10 years, the report states. Whatever critics may think about the Concorde supersonic aircraft, the French arms business, its independent nuclear strike force or computer industry, they have fueled France's race to economic growth. Their spin-off is aimed at the postindustrial society. In contrast, West Germany has made the error of producing middle technology products such as cars and optical equipment which have run into Japanese competition and have little postindustrial dividends.

France has consistently invested more at home and much less than Britain or West Germany abroad, largely because of memories of disastrous foreign loans to czarist Russia which hurt many a small capitalist after the revolution in 1917.

The report notes that the French economy has expanded at an average annual rate of 5.6 percent for the last 15 years and is growing—compared with a similar West German figure of 4.4 percent.

Bettered only by Japanese and Soviet growth, the French economic miracle, if all goes well, should equal Swiss and Swedish per-capita GNP figures by 1980 and around 1985-1990 rapidly reach American levels.

The report's great weakness, of course, is that it bases its predictions on past performance. Such a technique cannot logically suggest whether seemingly endemic political instability, a sudden interest in arresting growth in favor of saving the environment or greater social justice will take priority.

Nor is there any reason to suppose that France's European neighbors may not be able to climb back to the top of the economic growth league—especially Britain, which in 15 years has slipped from being 25 percent richer than France to being 25 percent poorer.

Moreover, critics have questioned the report's assumption that stable French family life is all that stable or whether the present disciplined work ethic will continue to hold true. Typical of the report's more sweeping generalizations is its assumption that "counterculture, with its rejection of the work ethic so evident among the young in the United States, Sweden, Britain and Germany, is gaining only slowly in France."

What Has Happened

What is happening is that France is no longer an agriculturally based and industrially underdeveloped country, that its plant is modern and its population relatively well educated and growing.

In a theoretical chapter, the report suggests that France's main problems in wealth, as in relative poverty a century ago, will be its ability to achieve a working relationship with Britain. If the French government becomes aggressive and dominating, Britain will either be tempted to lead a European coalition against France or become a satellite power. In other words, the report suggests that Britain, Europe and the rest of the world may have as much trouble dealing with a French superiority complex as they did dealing with the French inferiority complex in the immediate postwar years when France was considered the sick man of Europe.



Basic Assumptions Unchallenged

The Paradox of the Nixon Budget

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON (NYT)—There is a paradox in the response that is coming from Congress and from the public for that matter—to President Nixon's economic and budgetary plans.

The cutbacks in specific programs have generated a hurricane of criticism. But the broad underlying economic assumptions of the budget and the President's economic report have gone essentially unchallenged.

Mr. Nixon's budget involves much more than mere decisions on how much money is to be spent on which governmental programs—though that is where the controversy centers this year. It also reflects and implements the administration's view of the direction the national economy should be taking. It is in this area of broad economic policy that there has been what some consider to be a surprising absence of criticism, since the premises involved are by no means universally accepted.

Mr. Nixon's budget for the fiscal year that starts next July 1 contemplates total spending of \$268.7 billion, receipts of \$256 billion and a deficit of \$12.7 billion—a deficit scarcely half the size of the one this year.

Jobs and Inflation

Such a budgetary plan, according to accepted economic theory, is likely to cause the present business recovery to slow down. Even though federal expenditures are continuing to rise, somewhat, the deficit spending is less. Thus, what has been a strong stimulus for economic expansion will virtually evaporate.

And rightly so, say the administration experts. The way things are going in the economy now,

the unemployment rate will drop to 4.5 percent by the end of the year, and it would be unwise to have a rate of expansion that would bring it any lower by that date, they say. Maybe an unemployment rate of less than 4.5 percent would be all right in 1974, the administration's argument goes on, but to continue to reduce unemployment very rapidly this year would threaten a resurgence of inflationary pressures that would have a number of undesirable results.

Chief among them: Price and wage controls might have to be continued for an indefinitely longer period (and might not work even though continued); too much expansion now might only lead to a contraction later on—in other words, boom and bust.

One reason this argument—which normally would arouse controversy—has evoked so little dissent is apparently because an unemployment level of 4.5 percent is in sight, particularly with the further decline to a flat 5 percent in December that was reported on Friday.

Not very long ago, administration policy makers appeared to be ready to argue that little or no attempt should be made to further reduce unemployment once it hit the 5 percent mark. Such a policy would probably have caused a serious political battle.

But the economic expansion has, in a sense, got away from the administration. It is now planning to apply the brakes to the economy, but at a spot further along the road toward full employment than it had originally contemplated—simply because that is the spot where the economy is now. The difference between 4.5 percent and the 4 percent full-employment goal of

liberal Democrats is not enough to cause major controversy—particularly given the proved difficulties of "tuning" the economy to such fine tolerances.

'The Bottom Line'

What remains to be seen is whether collisions will develop over the basic components of the budget—the spending total and the receipts total—given the widespread agreement even among Democratic leaders in Congress that "the bottom line," the size of the deficit, is about right. Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Democratic leader, is talking of a spending ceiling of just about the size that Mr. Nixon has proposed.

There is, however, an alternative, and the unanswered question is whether any significant group in Congress will adopt it. The plan would be to accept the deficit figure but to achieve it in another way—which would be to permit a higher level of spending but also to attain a higher level of tax collections almost certainly by tax reform.

Reform cannot be made to produce tens of billions of dollars in new revenue in the first year or so. Fairness dictates that some transitional period be allowed to those who made certain investment decisions on the assumption that they would be treated advantageously under the tax laws. But reforms that would raise at least \$2 billion to \$4 billion in the first year are possible within such rules of fairness.

That much additional revenue, plus perhaps the transfer of a few billion dollars from the military budget to domestic programs, would be more than enough to pay for the restoration of some of the more popular domestic programs cut by the Nixon budget.

A Basic Change Social Philosophy Of the President

By Robert W. Stock

NEW YORK (NYT)—The President who had quick-frozen the economy, breached the Bamboo Curtain and ended the endless war, once again found himself and the nation at a "historic crossroads." The new turning point, as he limned it in his State of the Union message to Congress on Friday, concerned "our very philosophy about the relationship between the individual and the state." And, indeed, the issues raised in that message, and in the budget message Mr. Nixon presented to Congress four days earlier, were unmistakably "historic."

The time has come, he said, to "make clear choices." His own choices were clear, particularly as they were reflected in the proposed \$268.7-billion budget:

● Individual responsibility over government "paternalism." ITEM: Medicare patients would pay twice the current fee for an average hospital stay, part of the shifting of \$1.6 billion in medical bills from the government to the elderly.

● Local autonomy over federal control. ITEM: The \$1.5 billion-a-year program providing compensatory education for disadvantaged students would be eliminated; theoretically, it would find a rebirth with the aid of revenue-sharing funds.

● A strong emphasis on an ineffective Congress. ITEM: The Department of Housing and Urban Development would approve no new low-income housing subsidies—one of a host of actions viewed by many in Congress as presidential usurpation of the lawmakers' authority to decide how federal money should be spent.

Mr. Nixon's basic economic choice—a tight, low-deficit budget to keep the reins on a galloping economy—has widespread support, particularly among legislators with no taste for a tax increase. But the means he would employ to that end have drawn cries of outrage. A sticking point for many was the request for a \$42-billion increase in defense expenditures, necessary, according to the White House, to offset inflation and meet the payroll of the upcoming volunteer army. Critics of the cutbacks in domestic social welfare programs saw it as a prime example of woefully misplaced priorities.

The philosophy that lay behind the President's budget was viewed in some quarters as a repudiation of four decades of social change—a reversal to the do-nothing federal governments and every-man-for-himself ideology of the Hoover era. Mr. Nixon insists that the specific programs he will outline to Congress in the weeks ahead will offer "social compassion and national excellence" as opposed to "poor intentions and fuzzy follow-through."

Thus, the battle lines have been drawn. And though the outcome was in doubt, Richard Nixon was calling the shots.

Some 'Sacred Cows' Axed by Cutbacks

By Jack Rosenthal

WASHINGTON (NYT)—There was, in retrospect, plenty of warning. Long before the Nixon landslide of November, the administration had been refusing to spend billions in congressionally appropriated funds—and voicing consistent impatience with the Johnson administration's style of "throwing money at problems."

Yet when the fat blue 1974 budget books arrived last week, one could sense a skip in this city's political pulse. The new budget proposed so sweeping a challenge both to programs and to Congress that it provoked not just surprise but shock, awe and anger.

A whole herd of "sacred cows," as the President called them, appeared headed for the fiscal slaughterhouse. There were terminations, reductions, rejections, deferrals, savings and suspensions in almost every social field—space flight and rail travel, soil conservation and urban renewal, outdoor recreation areas and economically depressed areas, control of subversives and health of the aged.

In all, the administration said, it had found more than a hundred ways to save \$6.5 billion this fiscal year and \$18.8 billion in the new one, starting July 1.

At one level, this was a triumph of managerial audacity, challenging politically popular programs which, the administration argued, once worked but which now were impractical, obsolete and even self-defeating. Federal inducements to young people to become teachers may have made sense during the post-sputnik alarms of the late Eisenhower years. But not, the budget seems to say, when there is a surplus of 75,000 teachers.

At another level, the justifications for the budget cutting were philosophical—and controversial because they seemed to bear most heavily on the nation's 25 million poor. "The administration contends that the programs on this level have never—and could never have—worked. Notable among them are such ambitious Great Society undertakings as subsidized housing, regional medical centers, Model Cities and educational aid for disadvantaged children."

By voice vote and without debate, it approved three State Department officials and five ambassadorial nominees. In the State Department, they are Kenneth Rush, the new deputy secretary and No. 2 man; William J. Foster and William J. Casey, under secretaries; Donald Rumsfeld, ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization; John N. Irwin, Jr., ambassador to France; John A. Volpe, ambassador to Italy; U. Alexis Johnson, ambassador at large as U.S. representative at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks; and John A. Scall, ambassador to the United Nations.

Confirmed for the Justice Department posts were Joseph T. Sneed as deputy attorney general; Robert H. Bork as solicitor general; and Robert G. Dixon Jr., James D. McKeever and J. Stanley Pottinger as assistant attorneys general.

The Senate also approved Richard W. Roberts as director of the National Bureau of Standards.

3 Years After War, Business Booming Amid Poverty in What Was Biafra

By Thomas A. Johnson

ENUGU, Nigeria (NYT)—Francis Ilo opens his well-stocked New Life Supermarket at about 6 a.m. six days a week, and business is "very, very good."

At about the same hour, John Nwokolo, a former photographer, tries to edge out other unemployed men for the occasional porter's job in the central market that pays about 30 cents a day.

In that divergence of fortune and potential can be seen the conditions of many people in the East Central State, none of the Ibo tribesmen who tried unsuccessfully to secede from Nigeria and set up the nation of Biafra.

Three years after the surrender of Biafran forces to federal troops on Jan. 15, 1970, ending the Nigerian civil war, there is the hustle of extensive business activity alongside unrelenting poverty in every city, town and village of this region of eight million people.

The three years have seen the reestablishment of every major industry destroyed by the war and the reintroduction of many Iboes—but not all, by any means—into society in many parts of the country.

Almost all the 8,000 Ibo federal civil servants and policemen who joined the secession have been reinstated. About 1,300 of 1,400 Ibo employees of Nigeria Railways have returned to their jobs, and more than 60 army officers, mostly in junior grades, have rejoined the federal army.

The University of Nigeria at Nsukka, devastated by the war, has been restored and is operating with a student body and faculty reflecting most of the nation.

All the 4,000 war orphans admitted to Gabon and the Ivory Coast during the war have returned and nearly all have been reunited with relatives.

The East Central State raises 40 percent of its \$115-million annual budget in taxes. The only one of Nigeria's 11 states to raise a greater percentage is the more industrialized Lagos. About \$4.5 million is reliably reported to be going into the East Central State's economy every month in funds spent by and on behalf of more than 100,000 federal soldiers still stationed here.

The primarily Ibo eastern area of Nigeria has long been known for its industriousness. Relatively crowded, with 700 people per square mile, it was largely an agricultural area but it had more schools than the rest of the nation and produced many professional men, technicians and businessmen who worked in other parts of Nigeria. The growing poverty among those in the backwaters of the swiftly developing area was little noticed except by social scientists.

"In terms of development, we were coming to the stage of taking off to great heights," said Dr. C. O. Okigbo, the state's permanent secretary for economic development, "but the war came and set us back at least 50 years."

Tribal Conflicts

The origins of the war, which began in July 1967, lay deep in tribal animosities and in the bloody political chaos of the middle 1960s.

A military take-over of the civilian government by Ibo army officers in January 1966, was followed in July by a mutiny of northern soldiers and a new military government headed by northern officers. Officers and soldiers from both regions were killed.

There followed almost a year of tribal conflicts, resulting in the massacre of thousands of Ibo tribesmen in the northern regions—estimates have ranged from 7,000 to 30,000—and of a smaller number of northerners living in the East.

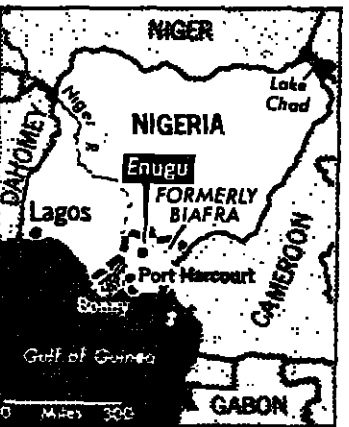
Hoping to end the attrition of the widely hated Iboes, an army lieutenant colonel, Odumagwu Ojukwu, an Ibo leader who was military governor of what was then the Eastern Region, proclaimed the Republic of Biafra on May 30, 1967, seceding from Nigeria and taking an area that included what are now the East Central, South Eastern and Rivers States. The area included Port Harcourt, much of the nation's rich oil fields in Rivers State and the only refinery, at Bonny. The rebel forces conducted their own reign of terror, includ-

ing massacres of minority tribesmen in the Eastern Region who would their own states within the Nigerian federation. Much anti-Ibo feeling persists as a result.

2 Million Deaths

The 30-month conflict saw the enslavement of the Biafran forces and, according to the records, the death of two million persons, mostly from starvation.

In "A History of the Nigerian War 1967-1970," published here, Zdenek Cervenk wrote: "Both



Economic Revival

A former professional man who is now a trader in the bustling city of Aba insisted that a true economic revival was under way. "There are no more politics here," said the man, who preferred anonymity, "and the creative energies of many PhDs, technicians, former army officers and politicians are now going into lift buying and selling to new professional standards and many will get rich while doing it."

A number of the best-known Biafran leaders are involved in commerce, including Philip Efiogbo, former chief of staff of the Biafran Army, who handed the surrender. Dr. Pius Odiibo, an economic adviser and principal envoy for the secessionists, heads a successful, predominantly Ibo organization of industrial consultants.

While the region's recovery is most dramatic among the talented, the educated and the lucky, many thousands of Iboes are struggling at the level of subsistence. The East Central State's long record of poverty with unemployment ranging up to 25 percent in ordinary times, was greatly worsened by the war, so that a man like Mr. Nwokolo, the photographer turned market laborer, sees little hope that his situation will improve soon.

He estimated that he needs about a dollar a day to provide the yams, cassava and vegetables his wife and two children require as a minimum. But on most days he can make only 30 cents—or 50 or 60 cents if he is more fortunate than usual.

When Mr. Nwokolo, 35, fled from his photography studio here in Enugu, he lost his camera and equipment, and he has not been able to replace them. He turns up at the market every morning. "I must chop," meaning "eat," he explained, "and I wouldn't thief."

While Mr. Nwokolo will not

"thief," many of his countrymen will. Armed robberies—sometimes featuring the temporary take-over of automobiles, homes and villages—and burglaries have plagued the state in varying degrees of intensity since the war.

The combination of arms caches and unemployed young men sparked a season of armed robberies that caused the nation to adopt the death penalty for the crime. The execution of almost 200 persons has not been a deterrent.

"The condition for young boys here is not good," Sonny Udujo, a 23-year-old former Biafran guerrilla fighter, said. "Work is hard to get. Bad friends and disappointments lead to crime, and they say 'The bigger money comes from the bigger dangers.'"

Another concern of state officials, although they do not discuss it openly, is the growing antagonism exhibited by many of the poor toward local officials.

A state worker, relaxing at home, expressed the concern this way: "The old Biafran superstructure is still intact, with the civil servants mostly still at their posts. The little man, especially when he is suffering—is beginning to say: 'There goes that official with the big house and with the Mercedes talking about one Nigeria now. He is the same man who led me into secession, war and death. Now he is back on top, and we are suffering.'"

The animosity is not directed at the conqueror. Perhaps the most popular public figure in the old Biafran enclave is the Nigerian head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, who led the victorious federal troops. An elderly woman, waiting near Umuahia for a bus, explained her enthusiasm by saying that he was "that Christian soldier who kept the northerners from killing us all."

Gen. Gowon, who uses two former Biafran officers as his pilots, is viewed as the principal architect of amnesty and rehabilitation.

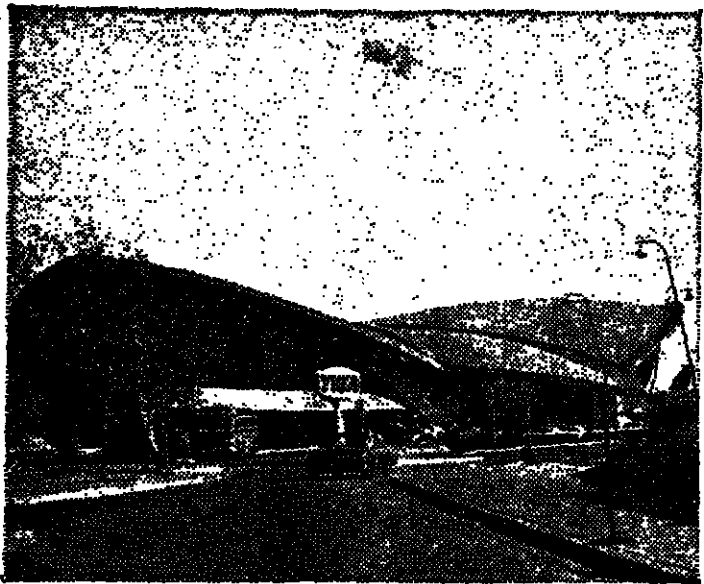
Style of Leadership

There is also appreciation for the fact that the former Biafran region is the only Nigerian state not run by a military governor. The administrator is Uk-pabi Asika, a 38-year-old political scientist who trained at the University of California at Los Angeles.

On the day after the Biafran surrender, setting a style that was to persist, he appointed a state cabinet mostly made up of secessionists and including a former full colonel in the Biafran

Handwritten text in Arabic script: "هنا من النهر"

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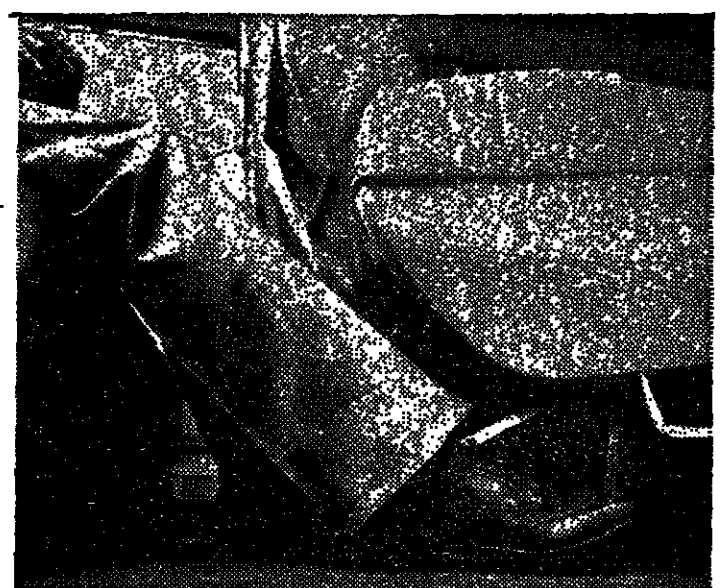
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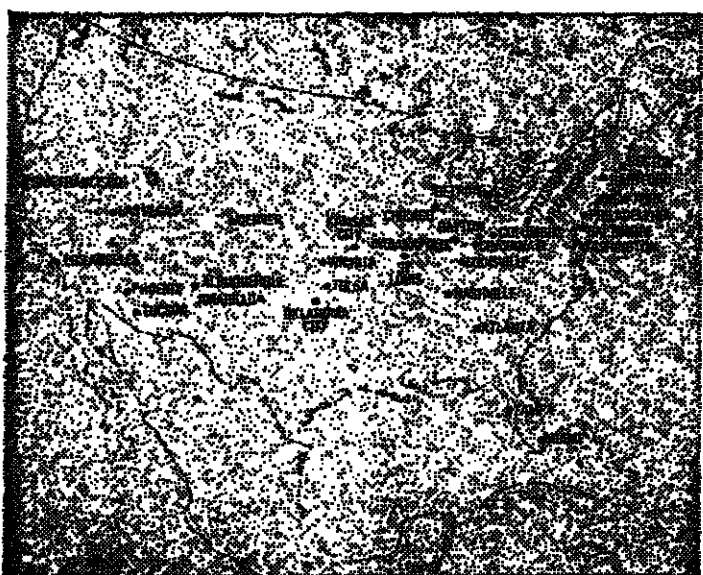
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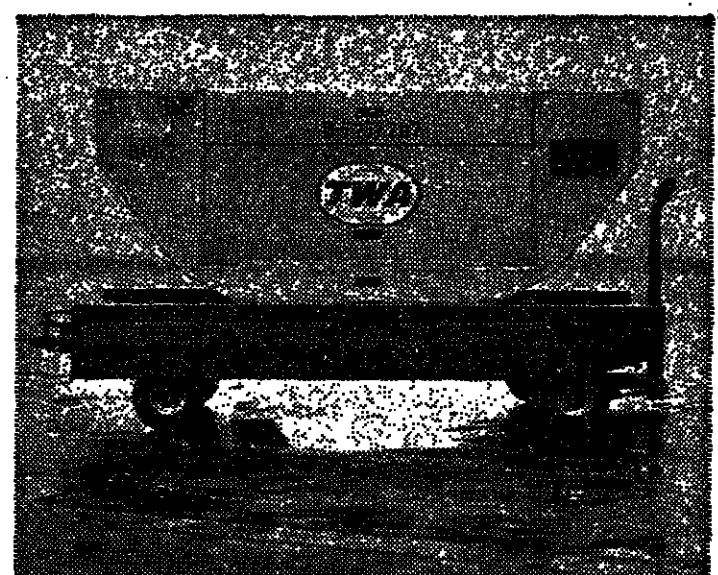
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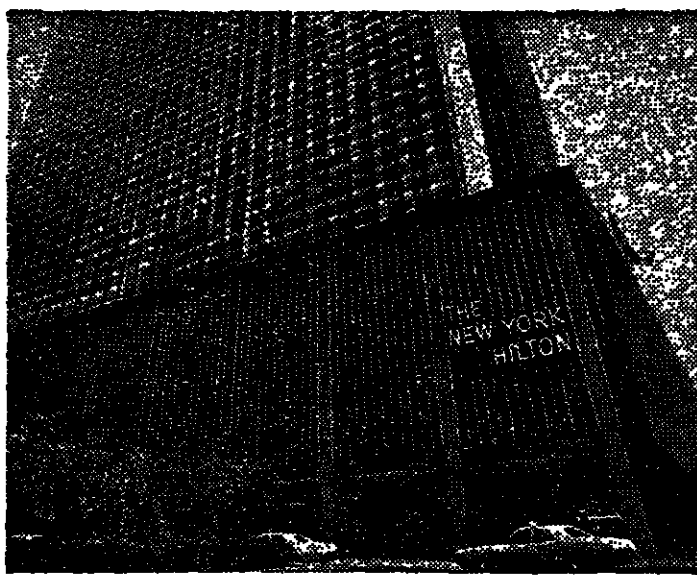
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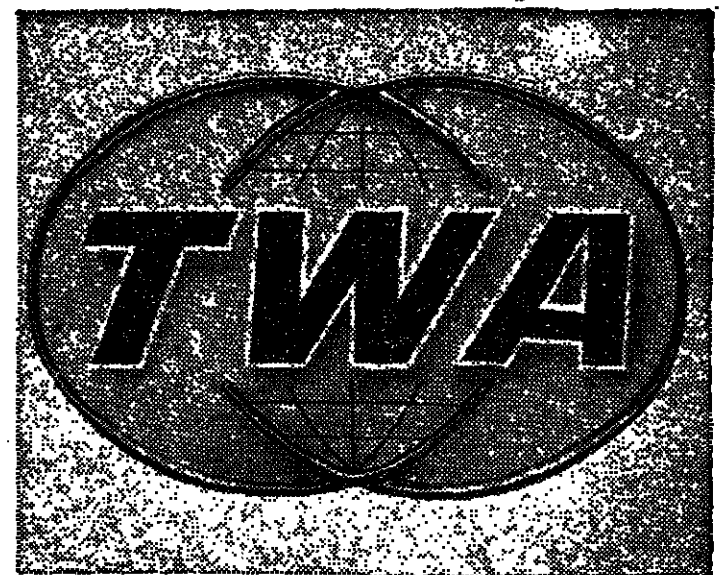
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\$ 25,000,000

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
U.S. Govt. 4 1/2% 10/15	14	111	111	111	0
U.S. Govt. 5 1/2% 10/15	2	108	108	108	0
U.S. Govt. 6 1/2% 10/15	1	105	105	105	0
U.S. Govt. 7 1/2% 10/15	1	102	102	102	0
U.S. Govt. 8 1/2% 10/15	1	99	99	99	0
U.S. Govt. 9 1/2% 10/15	1	96	96	96	0
U.S. Govt. 10 1/2% 10/15	1	93	93	93	0
U.S. Govt. 11 1/2% 10/15	1	90	90	90	0
U.S. Govt. 12 1/2% 10/15	1	87	87	87	0
U.S. Govt. 13 1/2% 10/15	1	84	84	84	0
U.S. Govt. 14 1/2% 10/15	1	81	81	81	0
U.S. Govt. 15 1/2% 10/15	1	78	78	78	0
U.S. Govt. 16 1/2% 10/15	1	75	75	75	0
U.S. Govt. 17 1/2% 10/15	1	72	72	72	0
U.S. Govt. 18 1/2% 10/15	1	69	69	69	0
U.S. Govt. 19 1/2% 10/15	1	66	66	66	0
U.S. Govt. 20 1/2% 10/15	1	63	63	63	0
U.S. Govt. 21 1/2% 10/15	1	60	60	60	0
U.S. Govt. 22 1/2% 10/15	1	57	57	57	0
U.S. Govt. 23 1/2% 10/15	1	54	54	54	0
U.S. Govt. 24 1/2% 10/15	1	51	51	51	0
U.S. Govt. 25 1/2% 10/15	1	48	48	48	0
U.S. Govt. 26 1/2% 10/15	1	45	45	45	0
U.S. Govt. 27 1/2% 10/15	1	42	42	42	0
U.S. Govt. 28 1/2% 10/15	1	39	39	39	0
U.S. Govt. 29 1/2% 10/15	1	36	36	36	0
U.S. Govt. 30 1/2% 10/15	1	33	33	33	0
U.S. Govt. 31 1/2% 10/15	1	30	30	30	0
U.S. Govt. 32 1/2% 10/15	1	27	27	27	0
U.S. Govt. 33 1/2% 10/15	1	24	24	24	0
U.S. Govt. 34 1/2% 10/15	1	21	21	21	0
U.S. Govt. 35 1/2% 10/15	1	18	18	18	0
U.S. Govt. 36 1/2% 10/15	1	15	15	15	0
U.S. Govt. 37 1/2% 10/15	1	12	12	12	0
U.S. Govt. 38 1/2% 10/15	1	9	9	9	0
U.S. Govt. 39 1/2% 10/15	1	6	6	6	0
U.S. Govt. 40 1/2% 10/15	1	3	3	3	0
U.S. Govt. 41 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 42 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 43 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 44 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 45 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 46 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 47 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 48 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 49 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 50 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 51 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 52 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 53 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 54 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 55 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 56 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 57 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 58 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 59 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 60 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 61 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 62 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 63 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 64 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 65 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 66 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 67 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 68 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 69 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 70 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 71 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 72 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 73 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 74 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 75 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 76 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 77 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 78 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 79 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 80 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 81 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 82 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 83 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 84 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 85 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 86 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 87 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 88 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 89 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 90 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 91 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 92 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 93 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 94 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 95 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 96 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 97 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 98 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 99 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0
U.S. Govt. 100 1/2% 10/15	1	0	0	0	0

Treasury Bills

Bills	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net chg
13-week	14	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	0
26-week	2	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
52-week	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
1-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
2-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
3-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
4-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
5-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
6-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
7-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
8-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
9-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
10-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
11-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
12-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
13-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
14-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
15-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
16-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
17-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
18-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
19-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
20-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
21-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
22-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
23-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
24-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
25-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
26-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
27-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
28-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
29-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
30-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
31-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
32-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
33-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
34-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
35-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
36-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
37-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
38-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
39-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
40-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
41-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
42-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
43-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
44-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
45-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
46-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
47-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
48-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
49-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
50-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
51-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0
52-year	1	101 1/8	101 1/8	101 1/8	0
53-year	1	101 1/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	0

Innsbruck Named Site Of '76 Winter Olympics

By Bernard Kirsch

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Feb. 4 (UPI)—Innsbruck, Austria, will have a chance in 1976 to prove that it can hold a Winter Olympics with snow.

The International Olympic Committee voted today to hold the 1976 Winter Games in the Austrian city that staged them so successfully in 1964.

The eight IOC executive board members did not reveal their vote but it did not appear to be unanimous since a member of the Lake Placid, N.Y., group said the IOC president, Lord Killanin, told him he had a foot in the door.

But it would have been difficult for any of the three coun-

tries bidding against Innsbruck to downgrade the merits for staging the games there. All the facilities of the 1964 games are still in the industrial town and most of them have been in constant use.

Fraser From Mayor

Innsbruck's mayor, Alois Lagger, told the IOC today in a closed session that his city did a wonderful job in 1964 even though there was a lack of snow and most of it had to be transported in and stamped down on the alpine course.

"If we could hold the games without snow in 1964, we can hold them with snow in 1976," Lagger said.

Innsbruck had been favored

over Lake Placid, Tampere, Finland, and the Chamonix region of France, to hold the games ever since Denver pulled out as host because of rising expenses and a Colorado referendum that barred extra Olympic funds.

Lake Placid's representatives told the IOC today that funding would not be a problem, as it also was with Salt Lake City, which last week had to withdraw its bid to replace Denver as the site of the 1976 games.

In a presentation written by the Rev. J. Bernard Fall, the IOC was told: "Two of our largest cities, beset as it were with multiple problems, that fracture and destroy their dreams, have found it necessary to say no to this great winter competition."

"And now a small mountain community comes to you from America saying, 'Choose us, for we can accomplish this task.'"

"Yes, you may wonder at the boldness of such a suggestion," he added. After his half-hour speech, he said that only the Russian member of the executive board, Constantin Adrianov, asked a question about finance.

The question reportedly was: "Why are you now here after Salt Lake City and Denver rejected it?"

Out of Order

Lord Killanin reportedly called this question "out of order" and said that Lake Placid should not have to answer for the deeds of others.

When Mr. Fall, a Methodist minister, left the meeting, he said:

"That was my sermon for today. I might have redeemed some of the IOC members."

But he didn't redeem enough of them or fill the credibility gap left by Denver and Salt Lake City. He said that there was not enough time for proper preparation as Lake Placid only stepped into the picture Wednesday night.

One problem for Chamonix was that it was not able to hold the games, although Lord Killanin refused to say on what merits Innsbruck was chosen and the faults of the three others were.

Tampere's problem was that it could not stage the alpine events in Finland because it lacks proper courses. Tampere asked that the games be divided, with the alpine events in Sweden.

At the press conference at which Lord Killanin named the winner of the 1976 games, he did say that "IOC is rethinking the whole question of allocation of the games," particularly of the winter sports since "a number of countries can't hold winter sports."

Innsbruck seemingly was without problems, and Mayor Lagger said that one of the toughest questions he was asked by the IOC was about the status of Karl Schranz, the Austrian skier who was disqualified before the 1972 Winter Olympics because of commercialism.

The IOC wanted to know if Schranz was still important in Austria and the mayor reportedly answered, "Nobody cares about Schranz here any more."

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Thoeni Takes Slalom; Collombin Out 3 Weeks

From Wire Dispatches

ST. ANTON, Austria, Feb. 4.—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy moved a step closer to his third straight World Cup title today by winning the Kandahar slalom. He clocked 53.87 and 53.27 seconds for the two heats, flagged with 87 and 70 gates, for a total of 107.14.

Second was West Germany's Christian Neureuther in 54.76 and 53.78 for a total of 108.54. Third was Henri Duvalier of France in 54.65 and 53.27 for a total of 107.92.

Thoeni, who won his first World Cup slalom race this season, now has 129 World Cup points—two less than the leader, Roland Collombin of Switzerland. He fell heavily yesterday in the downhill and is likely to be out of competition for three weeks.

Backhand Prediction

"I am not going to make predictions," Thoeni said, "but there is no doubt that today's win boosted my confidence on the way to my third consecutive World Cup title."

Yesterday, Bernard Russ of Switzerland scored his second downhill triumph this season

and Switzerland's sixth—as hundreds of Swiss fans ran up the hill and waved flags.

Russ, 24, who is both world champion and Olympic champion in the downhill, smashed the four-year-old track record of Austria's Karl Schranz by racing down the 3,900-meter track in 2:25.56.

Schranz, banned from the 1972 Olympic Winter Games by the International Olympic Committee and in retirement since the banishment, was present.

Cochran of U.S. 4th

Franz Klammer, a 19-year-old Austrian, finished second in 2:27.75. Philippe Roux of Switzerland, also 19, was third in 2:27.85, with Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va., fourth in 2:28.03.

The race was run in brilliant sunshine after fog forced postponement yesterday. The sun softened the snow and made for tricky track conditions.

The tricky snow conditions accounted for a number of falls. In addition to Collombin, winner of four downhill titles this season, those who fell included Don Rowles and Mike Culver of the United States, Thoeni and Erik Haker of Norway.

Collombin took a spectacular fall and suffered a strained ligament in his right ankle, a cracked shinbone and a strained neck muscle.

"We will have to rest for three to four weeks," said Dr. Francois Kieffer of the Swiss team.

The injury will keep Collombin out of next week's final downhill at St. Moritz, Switzerland, and most of the seven other World Cup races, all slalom or giant slalom events.

WORLD SLALOM

1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 107.14 (53.87 and 53.27).

2. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 108.54 (54.76 and 53.78).

3. Henri Duvalier, France, 107.92 (54.65 and 53.27).

4. Jean-Benoit Augert, France, 108.53 (54.76 and 53.77).

5. David Zwilling, Austria, 109.08 (55.07 and 54.01).

6. Andre Baudin, Poland, 108.28 (55.03 and 53.25).

7. Jan Bieda, Poland, 109.46 (55.02 and 54.44).

8. Walter Treich, Switzerland, 108.82 (54.59 and 54.23).

9. Théo Petrucci, Italy, 110.07 (56.02 and 53.95).

10. Mario Pegoraro, Italy, 110.23 (55.90 and 54.33).

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

1. Roland Collombin, Switzerland, 131.

2. Gustav Thoeni, Italy, 129.

3. David Zwilling, Austria, 128.

4. Bernard Russ, Switzerland, 108.

5. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 98.

6. Karl Cordon, Austria, 95.

7. Piero Gros, Italy, 89.

8. Franz Klammer, Austria, 88.

9. Karl Cordon, Austria, 87.

10. Marcello Varello, Italy, 86.

Soviet U.S. Skaters Win Sprint Titles

OSLO, Feb. 4 (Reuters)—Valeri Muravov of the Soviet Union raced to victory in the world sprint speed skating championships at the Valle Hovin Stadium here today.

Muravov placed fourth in both the 500-meter and 1,000-meter events yesterday and as runner-up Jos Valentijn of the Netherlands.

Sheila Young of the United States won the women's title, winning the 500-meter and 1,000-meter events yesterday and the 500-meter today.

NBA Results

Friday's Games

Baltimore 105, New York 77 (Russell 22, Chamberlain 22, DeBusschere 22, Fraser, Lister 12).

Atlanta 100, Boston 99 (Maravich 27, Hudson 25, Havlicek 20, White 21).

San Antonio 114, Philadelphia 104 (Lanier 25, Bing 23, Carter 15, May 16).

Milwaukee 114, Buffalo 108 (Jabbar 38, Allen 21, Smith 27, R. Smith 25).

Los Angeles 126, Houston 100 (West, Goodrich 24, Chamberlain 18, Newlin 20, Moore 18).

Seattle 118, Chicago 104 (Haywood 27, Bristol 24, Van Lier 25, Love 25).

Saturday's Games

New York 105, Cleveland 90 (DeBusschere 22, Monroe 20, Wilkes 20, Carr 20).

Atlanta 105, Buffalo 101 (Hudson 22, Maravich 28, Garrett 22, Jefferson 22).

Boston 104, Philadelphia 100 (White 20, Kauter 18, West 20, Asch 25, May 21).

Phoenix 122, Houston 123 (Scott, Van Arsdale 25, W. Smith 25, Tomjanovich 27, Martin 19).

Kansas City 105, Portland 97 (Archibald 20, Kelle 21, Wicks 21, Davis 16).

Golden State 123, Seattle 101 (Russell 22, Barnett 20, Hayward 30, Brown 21).

ABA Results

Friday's Games

New York 105, Dallas 92 (Rocher 21, Washington 20, Stokely 20, Kennedy 20).

Kentucky 118, San Diego 106 (Hazel 36, Gilmore 24, Johnson 23, Williams 21).

Memphis 114, Utah 110 (Gehrmann 22, Newsum 17, Bower 20, Wiles 18).

San Antonio 105, San Jose 101 (Caldwell, Cunningham 21, Calley 18, Simpson 25, Rabin, Jabali 20).

Saturday's Games

Dallas 125, Utah 121 (Hill 31, R. Jones 20, Wicks 25, Basty 21).

Virginia 102, Memphis 125 (Erving 24, King 20, Neumann 20, Thompson, L. Davis 24).

Indiana 110, Kentucky 103 (Daniels 24, McLean 20, Gilmore 20, Liss 20).

Coach in NFL Goes on Tour For Placekicker

SAN DIEGO, Feb. 4 (UPI)—San Diego Chargers coach Hank Stram plans to tour Europe and the Near East this week in search of a soccer-style placekicker.

Stram said he will visit Istanbul, Athens, Vienna, Copenhagen and Oslo. The Chargers used two placekickers this year, veteran Dennis Parise and rookie Bill McCloud.

Chargers owner Gene Klein said he will accompany Stram on part of the tour but then will go to Paris. "But I don't think there's a kicker there," he added.



IN THE WINNER'S CIRCLE—Peter Gregg kisses his wife after he and Hurley Haywood (left) won the 24 Hours of Daytona auto race yesterday in a new Porsche Carrera.

Porsche Carrera Wins at Daytona

From Wire Dispatches

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla., Feb. 4.—A new model Porsche Carrera driven by Peter Gregg and Hurley Haywood of Jacksonville, Fla., outlasted speedier cars and won the 24 Hours of Daytona sports car race today.

The winning car finished almost 85 miles ahead of the second-place Ferrari GTE driven by John M. Jones of Los Angeles and Francois Migault of France.

Only 20 cars of the starting field of 52 were still in the race when the winner finished.

Gregg, 31, and Haywood, 24, led for the final 9.12 hours. They completed 670 laps—or 2,583 miles around the 3.81-mile track—at a speed over 105 miles an hour.

The time was far slower than the record 114.986 miles an hour average set by Pedro Rodriguez and Leo Kinnunen in a John Wyer Porsche in 1970. The slowest 24 Hours of Daytona was in 1969—an average of 99.268 miles an hour in a Lola Chevrolet.

Third place went to a Chevrolet Corvette driven by Dave Heinz, Dana English and Bob McClure, all Americans.

Fourth place went to George Stone, Bruce Jennings and Mike Downs, all of the United States, in a Porsche 911S, and fifth to Luigi Chinetti Jr., Bob Grossman and Wilbur Shaw Jr., also all Americans.

Halfway through the race, the French Matra, in which Francois Cevert, Jean-Pierre Beltoise and Henri Pescarolo were sharing the driving, held the lead for 10 laps before its engine blew.

The Matra had taken over the lead when the highly regarded John Wyer Gulf Mirage of two Britons, Mike Hallwood and John Wason, skidded off the track and broke its suspension. Hallwood, who was driving at the time, was not hurt.

The other Wyer Mirage—the pole-winning car of Britain's Derek Bell and New Zealander Howden Ganley—went out on the 267th lap with transmission trouble. Earlier, it had been slowed by ignition problems.

Gregg said that the winning Carrera, which he got from the German factory last month, was "the least expensive car ever to win the 24 Hours of Daytona."

"The Ferrari that won here last year cost at least \$200,000," he said. "This one cost maybe \$50,000. There is hardly any difference between this and a street 911 Porsche."

The only serious smash-up of the race came when a 45-year-old industrialist from the Dominican Republic skidded out of control in a Porsche 911S and flipped over several times in the opening laps.

But the driver, Manuel Horacio Alvarez, was pulled from the flattened car with only his helmet dented.

Hayes to Mix Track, Football

NEW YORK, Feb. 4 (AP)—Bob Hayes, once the world's fastest human, is returning to track. The wide receiver of the National Football League's Dallas Cowboys has signed a contract with an international track association to appear in 16 meets starting in late March.

Hayes won the Olympic gold medal for the 100-meter dash in 1960 and holds the world record time of 9.3 seconds for 100 yards. He believes he can combine his football career with track.

"It depends on how successful I am," he said. "I'll play it year by year."

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UCLA Wins 62d Straight As Slowdown by USC Fails

From Wire Dispatches

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 4.—UCLA broke up Southern California's slowdown tactics by scoring 12 points in a row midway through the first half last night and the top-ranked Bruins ran their winning streak to 62 games by beating the Trojans, 79-56, in a Pacific 8 game.

The score was 12-12 when Bill Walton hit a jump and the Trojans began committing ball-control errors. In the next five minutes, the Bruins made the score 24-12 and Southern Cal's game plan had been broken.

Walton wound up with 20 points and led all rebounders with 17 although he sat out the last five minutes.

In other major games: Virginia Tech wiped out Wake Forest's early 13-point lead and defeated the Deacons, 71-67. Twenty-seven conversions on 31 free-throw attempts carried Tech to its 13th victory in 15 games.

Terry Compton and Ray Madux riddled Kentucky's zone defense as Vanderbilt recorded an 83-76 Southeastern Conference victory. Compton led Vanderbilt with 23 points, 15 of them in the first half, while Madux shot over the Kentucky zone. Madux got hot after intermission, getting 13 of his 14 points, including four from the same spot on the baseline.

Providence capitalized on a technical foul called on Niagara for an illegal timeout with 17 seconds left to post its fourth straight victory, 70-66. Ernie DiGregorio made the shot and, 10 seconds later, Marvin Barnes connected on both ends of a one-and-one to provide the winning margin. The game was tied 10-10.

St. John's broke a tie on Kevin Chue's jump shot with 8:15 to play and went on to tie the modern school record of 12 consecutive victories by defeating Army, 80-70, at West Point.

Northern Illinois upset Oral Roberts, 85-58, in the feature of a Chicago Stadium doubleheader, snapping the Titans' 13-game winning streak. In the opener, Dayton's Don Smith set a stadium scoring record with 53 points in a 110-89 victory over Loyola.

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